

and the treasurer, Frank C. Sawtelle, will be retained for the present, but that all employees not absolutely necessary for maintaining insurance requirements will be discharged at once.

The Sharp was one of the New Bedford cotton mills which posted wage-cut notices and precipitated the strike here.

Textile Industry Eager for New Bedford Report

NEW BEDFORD, Mass. (AP)—The State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration has concluded public hearings for the presentation of evidence in connection with its investigation of the textile strike here. A report placing the blame for the strike and its continuance will be rendered by the board at a later date.

It was apparent that, whatever may be the outcome of the investigation, at the present time the manufacturers and strikers were still far apart in their differences. A 10 per cent wage reduction was the immediate cause of the strike which involves 28,000 operatives.

Additional statistics were added to the already large amount gathered by the board when the manufacturers presented figures to refute financial statements made by the strike representatives. These figures, including pictures of the mills as in a good financial condition indicated that many were on the verge of liquidation. The strikers had contended that the financial condition of the mills did not warrant the wage reduction.

The "labor extension" plan, a heretofore considered settlement possibility of the strike, was repudiated by William E. G. Batty of the Textile Council. The plan, which would increase labor and reduce wages to the end that no actual reduction in the worker's weekly wage would result, was declared by Mr. Batty as impractical.

Mr. Batty and John Sullivan, president of the Manufacturers' Association, engaged in cross fire on the question of co-operation between employees and manufacturers. When Mr. Batty told the board that his organization had many times offered to co-operate in the settlement of labor differences, Mr. Sullivan took issue with him. Both cited instances where they considered the other at fault. Finally, Mr. Sullivan declared that such co-operation was of no avail anyway as all these remarks about labor and industry getting together would simply mean more confusion.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Art Exhibitions
Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Open daily, 10 to 5, except Mondays, Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance through the galleries Tuesday and Friday at 11 o'clock. Admission free. Exhibition of European paintings.
Fogg Art Museum, corner Cambridge Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Admission free.
Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—General exhibition of landscapes, marine and etchings.
Boston Art Club, 150 Newbury Street—Summer exhibition of paintings and water colors by members.
R. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Early ship pictures; miscellaneous etchings.
Grace Horne Gallery, Trinity Court—General summer exhibition.
North Shore Art Association, East Gloucester Square, East Gloucester—Paintings, engravings and sculpture.
Gloucester Society of Artists, Eastern Point Road, East Gloucester—Paintings, sculpture and black-and-white pictures. Open week days 10 to 6; Sundays, 2 to 6.
Concord Art Center, Concord—Annual exhibition of paintings and sculpture by the Concord Art Association. Open week days, 10 to 5; Sundays, 2 to 5.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT
Boston and vicinity: Mostly cloudy, with some showers tonight and Saturday; not much change in temperature; slight east to south winds.
Southern New England: Showers tonight and Saturday; cooler Saturday afternoon and night in Connecticut and western Massachusetts; moderate south-easterly shifting to southwest winds.
Northern New England: Showers tonight or Saturday; cooler tonight and interior; moderate south and southwest winds.

Official Temperatures
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	70	Memphis	74
Atlantic City	75	Monroe	72
Boston	65	Nantucket	72
Buffalo	74	New Orleans	82
Calgary	54	New York	76
Charleston	82	Philadelphia	76
Chicago	72	Pittsburgh	76
Denver	62	Portland, Me.	60
Des Moines	74	Portland, Ore.	61
Eastport	65	San Francisco	54
Galveston	80	St. Louis	78
Hatteras	82	St. Paul	62
Helena	58	Seattle	62
Jacksonville	75	Tampa	80
Kansas City	76	Washington	76
Los Angeles	60		

High Tides at Boston
Friday, 7:22 p. m.; Saturday, 8:01 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 8:22 p. m.

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HAPGOOD OFFERS PLAN TO RELAX LIQUOR CONTROL

Smith's Biographer Proposes Local Enforcement in Williamstown Talk

By a Staff Correspondent

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—Prohibition took the center of the stage at the Institute of Politics, with Dr. Harry A. Garfield, head of the institute presiding at a conference of the entire membership, and with Dr. Louis Pierard, Belgian Member of Parliament, Prof. Charles R. Fay, of Toronto University, Norman Hapgood, biographer of Governor Smith, and others taking part.

The question of prohibition was discussed both from the international angle of state control in various countries and as to its effects on the presidential campaign in the United States. Not for some sessions has the institute been so stirred as in the discussions today in which the names of Hoover and Smith figured.

Mr. Hapgood took the position that the dry law is an "abuse of power" on the part of a temporary majority. He attacked excitedly in view of the speaker's close relations with Governor Smith. Mr. Hapgood disclaimed speaking for the Governor, but said it was not difficult to make forecasts of his attitude derived from past utterances.

May Foretell Canadian Stand
If Governor Smith is correctly reflected in Mr. Hapgood's address, then the Democratic candidate is likely to make the campaign on the assumption that Congress has the power to wash its hands of local enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act.

All that Congress has to do to secure a relaxation of enforcement, Mr. Hapgood said, "is to confine its activity to distinctively federal duties." Explaining this, he said that the amendment gives concurrent jurisdiction to Congress and the States. That being so, he argued, then Congress should leave to the States the task of local enforcement and confine its exertions to stopping importation and interstate traffic. In other words, if Governor Smith should be elected and should follow out this policy, each state would go as far as it liked in enforcing or not enforcing the Constitution, and what citizen like New York would be permitted to modify the law in all but name.

Quotes Smith's Views
Mr. Hapgood cited the Swedish liquor control system to support his case for temperance rather than abstinence. He also cited recent statements of Governor Smith, the Governor's views have included the following points, Mr. Hapgood said:

1. Drink is not a moral question but an economic and practical one.
2. It is impossible to force a solution on a large unwilling mass of people.
3. The situation can be improved if Congress will leave the States to wrestle with their aspect of it.
4. The interpretation of the Volstead act, that "intoxicating" property means one-half of one per cent, according to Governor Smith, "preposterous."

Dr. Garfield opened the discussion. The question of prohibition in the United States today, he said, boils down to a matter of respect for the law. The Eighteenth Amendment was enacted in 1919, and went into effect a year later. The Supreme Court, Dr. Garfield said, has declared very definitely that the amendment is constitutional. Therefore, said Dr. Garfield, we may debate the question purely on the side of observance of the law. "I am unable to see the logic," said Dr. Garfield, "of the reasoning of citizens who would attack the law on the ground that it is an invasion of their personal rights."

"Having set up the Government and the Supreme Court," Dr. Garfield said, "we must fulfill the decisions of the court."

Constitution Subject to Change
The country is certainly entitled to change the law if it decides to do so, he added. He himself believed that the Constitution is a "live instrument" and that as conditions change it should be adjusted to meet them.

Anticipating the talks on the Belgian and Canadian system of liquor control, Dr. Garfield asked whether these methods of partial control were adapted to American circumstances. He expressed no opinion of his own. Belgium is more densely populated than the United States, he pointed out. He asked whether the Quebec system of liquor sales was connected in any way with the reported fact that in 1920 the Province had a debt

of \$40,000,000 while a few years later the debt increased to \$75,000,000. In Montreal, in 1924, Dr. Garfield said there were 380 violations of the act while a year later there were 1000 more.

Asks About Canadian Control
"What is the significance of these figures on a situation which is asserted to be satisfactory?" asked Dr. Garfield. He also cited the report of the Quebec Liquor Commission of 1924 to the effect that bootlegging was continuing that "blind pigs" existed, and that these conditions were likely to continue so long as the system did.

At this point, Dr. Pierard took the floor and discussed the reforms in Belgium that have followed the quasi-prohibition system there, that was put into effect after the war. The Belgian system is less drastic than the United States' system, he said, and consequently no harder to enforce. In answer to a question, he said that restriction on sale of spirits has had more effect on the habits of the poor than on those of the rich. To another question, he said that fasks were still used in Belgium, "as they are everywhere."

Professor Fay described the Canadian system. He denied that Quebec's indebtedness had anything to do with liquor sales. Quebec is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Canadian Provinces. The number of convictions, he said, is a fallacious method of measuring the success of the law. The number of convictions reflects the greater measure of law enforcement. He said he approved government control. One advantage of it, he argued, was that it had put a stop to "incessant talk about drink." He concluded by saying that he thought the biggest curse to the English-speaking people in the past 150 years had been drink. The best way of dealing with this evil, he urged, was by voluntary action and not legal action.

Sir Herbert Ames, former Canadian delegate to the League of Nations, described the Quebec control system. He gave a favorable account of it. He pointed out that eight of the nine Canadian provinces became dry during the war. Of the eight, he said, six have gone over to government control.

Bentley H. Warren, lawyer of Boston and a trustee of Williams College, attacked the transference of authority from the State to the Federal Government which he argued was implicit in the Eighteenth Amendment.

Mr. Hapgood, answering a question, said that Governor Smith has told his intimate friends that his first appointment to United States Supreme Court, if he is elected, will be Benjamin Cardozo, Chief Justice of the Circuit Court of Appeals, New York.

Orderly Procedure Urged

Summing up the discussion at the end, Dr. Garfield again pointed out the constitutional aspect of the situation. He urged those who want the law changed to "Proceed in an orderly fashion." The constitutional question is apart from the liquor issue, he said. We must proceed with it with the greatest care or break down the whole structure of constitutional government, he added.

Dr. Pierard at an earlier lecture told what the Belgian Labor Party, of which he is a member, has done to lessen the drink evil in Belgium. Before the war, he said, Belgium was known as one of the countries where consumption of spirits was greatest and the number of cafés highest.

Alcohol Consumption Decreases
According to statisticians, he said, 5 1/2 liters of alcohol at 50 grades was the average annual consumption per inhabitant, while beer consumption was 223 liters. Before the war a Belgian citizen "worked two months a year to pay for his drinks," he said. Dr. Pierard gave the Labor Party credit for the anti-alcoholic campaign started just after the war.

The sale of liquors was practically suppressed in Belgium in the war due to the high price. Following the war, the Belgian Government sup-

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pressed the sale of spirits for drinking in public places and increased taxes on other drinks and on cafés. While in Belgium establishing prohibition, Belgium went a long way in reducing the tremendous per capita consumption of liquor that had previously lowered its efficiency. Cafés have been reduced now from 200,000 to 100,000. The consumption of spirits is about 2 liters per year, Dr. Pierard said, instead of 5 1/2 liters, as formerly, while the use of wine has also decreased, due to the heavy customs taxes.

Conditions Improve in Belgium

Dr. Pierard agreed that the figures are still big, but asserted that the situation has greatly improved since 1914, and the statistics of prisons, hospitals, asylums all show the beneficial results of the so-called Vandervelde Act.

"Our semi-prohibition act will last because it is a moderate one and because Belgium likes compromise," said Dr. Pierard.

Belgium under its system of government restrictions is not free from bootlegging and the other evils which have been ascribed in some quarters as solely due to prohibition. Dr. Pierard spoke of bootlegging, clandestine production or sale of spirits and illicit consumption. However, he added, the good effect of the law has hardly been neutralized by bootlegging.

Prof. Harry T. Collings, continuing his discussion of South American trade relations, declared that Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Mexico do not have the raw materials or the natural adaptability to become industrial, and yet they are obsessed with the common fallacy that true prosperity demands industrialism.

Four Countries Raise Tariffs

All four countries, despite their handicaps in materials and temperament, have launched into what he called the uneconomic policy of higher protective tariffs, especially, as it seemed, for the protection of industries which logically should not exist within their borders. Professor Collings said that if the war outlook continues, there is some justification for the protective policy on the part of the most powerful of the Latin American states. But from an economic viewpoint, he asserted, the countries which have been so long dowered with agricultural advantages should develop these and leave industrialism to other nations supplied with the requisite raw materials and technical skill.

Prof. R. D. McKenzie at another round table took the view that there is little immediate likelihood that the dense populations of the East around the Pacific will pour into the less densely populated regions of the Caucasian side.

Intermixture Proceeds Slowly

Only in times of famine, he said, are there considerable migrations of peoples. There have been relatively little intermixture of races around the Pacific, he said. For instance, there are 650,000 Japanese living abroad and less than 150,000 Chinese living in white countries and not more than 20,000 Europeans and Americans are in the Asiatic half of the rim. Exclusion barriers are being created everywhere at present. Japan excludes Chinese, and restricts movements of Koreans; China threatens to exclude Japanese, and the British are beginning to restrict the Chinese migration to Malaya.

Prof. Edwin M. Borchard of Yale law school continued his discussion of protection of Americans abroad.

NEW YORK WAGNER FESTIVAL

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—More than 5000 persons participated in the Wagnerian Festival just sponsored by the German-American singing societies here. The festival, held at the Yankee Stadium, witnessed the first public performance of the new Polyphonic Symphony Orchestra, under the leadership of Michael Fevelsky, guest conductor.

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INTERNATIONAL LAWYERS MEET AT WARSAW

Conference of Law Association Opens Proceedings—Lord Phillimore's Speech

By Wireless to the Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—The thirty-fifth conference of the International Law Association has opened here in the presence of the Polish president, Ignacy Moscicki. Professor Cybichowski, as the president of the conference, welcomed the visitors, saying that the association since its foundation over half a century ago had brought together members of the legal fraternity from all the countries in the world. Ten years after Poland's resurrection he welcomed the eminent jurists of many nations. Poland for about 1000 years was an independent state. It was deprived for over a century of the power of regulating its own activities.

Having recovered its freedom, he continued, their great country of 30,000,000 inhabitants, possessing a fertile soil, natural resources, including coal and oil, working earnestly for the consolidation of its own existence and development in the great family of nations to which it was bound for centuries by indestructible bonds of humanity and by the loftiest ideals. Professor Cybichowski paid a glowing tribute to the great part played by the Anglo-Saxon representatives in the International Law Association. The English model legislative institution, he said, inspired foreign statesmen with creative ideas.

Lord Phillimore, replying for the English-speaking nations, said that he was nurtured upon the tradition that the partition of Poland was the greatest crime in history against international law. However earnestly the three countries whose governments divided Poland might have tried to do their duty to the subject nation, it was no wonder that the spirit of self-determination which President Wilson spoke had encouraged Poland to become a prosperous justice-loving country.

Lord Phillimore, who had traveled from England by sea to Danzig, said that he had seen all the elements of the greatest crime in history against international law. The association was trying to build up again a system of justice which was almost shattered in the years 1914-1918.

Among the national representatives present were United States, Dr. Arthur Kauf, Austria, Professor Walker, France, Amleto Dor, Germany, Dr. Hindrichs, Great Britain, Lord Phillimore, Hungary, Dr. Nagy, Spain, Marquess Olivart, and Japan, Dr. Maura. The conference members were received by the Polish president at the Royal Castle, dating from the fourteenth century and saw the chapel containing the tomb of Kosciusko, the great Polish patriot. The American branch invited the association to hold the next conference in New York in 1930.

NEW HAVEN STUDYING USE OF AMPHIBIANS

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ing either upon the airports or in the harbors of coastal cities, is being seriously considered by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, it is stated by E. G. Buckland, vice-president of the road, according to the Providence Journal.

Mr. Buckland declared. It was stated that the New Haven road, as well as every other big railroad in the United States, was watching with interest the development of the airplane industry. While the New Haven has not made final arrangements, it was further stated, it was expecting the inauguration of a line that would take in New London and New Haven, Conn., and Providence, as well as New York and Boston. Amphibious seaplanes, Mr. Buckland said, would eliminate the need of building new airports, and would have the advantages and few of the disadvantages of land planes.

British Wage Cut Further Indorsed

"Shouting of the Wild Men" Is Again Answered, Says James H. Thomas

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—James H. Thomas, the railwaymen's union leader, has expressed satisfaction at the acceptance by the special delegate conference of the National Union of Railwaymen of the 2 1/2 per cent all-round wage cut. "This," he said, "is the best answer to all the shouting of the wild men."

Writing in the Railway Service Journal, the organ of the Railway Clerks' Association, the general secretary says: "Although I dislike the idea of our people having to forgo any portion of their slender salaries, I am quite sure no better arrangement could have been made in view of the present economic situation, under which the railway organization is losing revenue at the rate of about £1,000,000 a year."

The Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin, is issuing a personal letter to employers in all parts of the country calling on them to assist the Government in the task of finding work for the increasing number of unemployed. The weekly figures of unemployment have increased from 12,557 on June 18 to 22,068 on July 30. During the past six weeks unemployment has increased more than 155,000 bringing the total to over 1,300,000.

800 MINERS SAIL FOR CANADA
LIVERPOOL, Eng. (AP)—A contingent of 800 miners, each carrying a paper parcel or suit case, has sailed for Canada, the first of 10,000 volunteers from among the unemployed in the mining districts for agricultural work in the Dominion. The men who started hailed chiefly from the north of England and the south of Wales and they set forth on their journey in holiday mood.

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Belo Bill Called Hopeful Gesture in Philippines

"Cavalry Cabinet" Superseded by Nonpartisan Advisers to Department Chiefs

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The Philippine Legislature has provided a substitute for General Wood's "Cavalry Cabinet," long time a thorn in American-Philippine relations.

A cable received from Henry L. Stimson, Governor-General of the Philippines, informs the War Department that the Legislature has passed the Belo bill authorizing a standing appropriation of 250,000 pesos yearly to pay for technical civilian assistants to the Governor-General.

Governor Stimson, in commenting upon the measure, called it "a gesture of good will and co-operation," and said that his new advisers would not take administrative jobs but rather act as advisers to the Philippine Department chiefs. Care will be taken, Governor Stimson said, to avoid setting up a super-cabinet. Due to lack of funds for such advisers in the past, it was customary for the War Department to detail a group of military officers to assist the Governor-General. These were usually selected from men who had come to the islands in the early days after the Spanish war, and they were not always in sympathy with Filipino aspirations. The so-called "Cavalry Cabinet" of General Wood was severely criticized by Filipinos and also by Carmi Thompson in making his report to President Coolidge.

PRINCE "LONE EAGLE" GETS GIFT FROM TRIBE

By Wireless to the Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM—Prince Wilhelm, who recently visited the United States and who was made an honorary chief of the Quillayote Indian tribe under the name of "Lone Eagle," has just received \$1500 from his red brethren, with a request that he add

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and a through car to Toronto
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to the 6,000,000 kronor jubilee fund in honor of his father, King Gustav, on the twentieth anniversary of the latter's occupancy of the throne of Sweden.

The King sent a long cablegram heartily thanking the Prince's "faithful friend" for their welcome and generous contribution to the fund on behalf of Sweden's philanthropy.

High State Court Doubles Its Term

MARINES REPORT 40 ENGAGEMENTS IN NICARAGUA

Details of Campaign Against
Rebel Forces Issued in
Washington

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A total of 40 engagements between American marines and Sandino revolutionaries have been officially admitted by the Department of State in addition to "several other contacts by patrols."

A brief history of Nicaraguan intervention has just been published by the State Department, listing all of the clashes with Nicaraguan rebels, and giving documentary data regarding the supervision of the coming elections.

The State Department also admits officially for the first time that at least 215 Nicaraguans were killed by marines during these skirmishes. It admits also that the number may have been much higher than this. In one battle, for instance, that of Ocotal on July 16, 1927, the State Department states that "the number of bandits killed has been variously estimated at from 50 to 300."

In several other instances, reports of heavy fighting fail to give the Nicaraguan casualties. At the battle of Matagalpa on Dec. 30, it is reported that "after one hour and 20 minutes of fighting the bandits were driven off. Five American marines were killed, six seriously wounded and 16 slightly wounded."

Between 400 and 500 Nicaraguans engaged in the battle but the State Department reports no casualties.

"On March 31, about 12 miles west of Blandon," the State Department reports, "a patrol attacked and completely routed a marching group of about 75 men. No marine casualties." No mention is made, however, of Nicaraguan casualties.

The State Department reports that it sold to President Diaz, prior to the Stimson truce, a total of 3000 Krag rifles, 200 Browning machine guns, and 3,000,000 rounds of ammunition. A long-term credit was given for this loan has now been repaid.

Second Chaliapin Is Found in Wales

Welsh National Eisteddfod
Produces a Miner With
Magnificent Voice

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A singer with a voice described as "equal to Chaliapin's" was discovered at the National Eisteddfod of Wales now in progress at Treorchy. His name is John Penar Williams of Mountain Ash, a mining town in Glamorganshire.

When asked by the Daily News special correspondent, who made the above statement, "why he did not put his splendid voice to more utilitarian use," he replied, "But I am a miner."

Other critics, including The Times, also praise Mr. Williams highly for his rendering of a song from Chaliapin's repertoire, the Monologue from Boris. Wednesday's president was Stanley Baldwin, who received a rousing reception by the 20,000 people present. Mr. Baldwin referred to Mr. Lloyd George who presided today as the "greatest living orator in the British Isles," and of James H. Thomas, who will be in the chair tomorrow, he said: "In resourcefulness, adroitness and pertinacity he represents the best qualities of the race from which he sprung."

LABOR COLLEGE ASKS GREEN FOR HEARING

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The executive board of Brookwood Labor College at Katonah, N. Y., has sent a message to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, asking that it be allowed to reply to charges that the college teaches communistic doctrines. The charges were

made by speakers at the quarterly meeting of the federation's executive council, just held at Atlantic City. Referring to the council's announcement that branches of the federation and its affiliates would be asked to discontinue all forms of support to the college, including supplying of scholarships, the board requested Mr. Green not to notify the international unions until it had had an opportunity to present its case.

Belgrade Waives Immunity in Case of Two Deputies

Court Now Free to Press
Charges in Connection With
Attack on Croats

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia—The Belgrade parliamentary committee on immunity has decided to accede to the court's request that parliamentary immunity be waived in the case of two government deputies, Mr. Popovitch and Mr. Jovanovitch, who are suspected of complicity in Radich's attack on the Croat deputies on June 20, which resulted in three homicides.

The Radical Party has heretofore vigorously opposed the delivering of the accused Serbian representatives to court, thus giving the impression that the whole Government coalition was behind the plot.

The immunity committee tentatively decided by a large majority not to permit the court to press the charges against the suspected deputies, but the vigorous protests of the public as well as the tremendous wave of sorrow throughout Yugoslavia caused by Stefan Radich's passing induced the committee to change its decision, which was received everywhere with great relief.

Although tardily taken, this is one step toward appeasing the Croats.

Lower Taxes Gain in Massachusetts

Steady Tendency Downward Is
Evidenced—Spencer Cuts
\$6 From Old Rate

Decreasing tax rates throughout Massachusetts are in the preponderance, it is shown by assessors' returns from 17 municipalities throughout the State. In 10 towns and cities the rate has dropped, sharply in most instances, and in the case of Spencer, Mass., by \$6 per \$1000 valuation. In four towns the rate per \$1000 has increased, from as little as 50 cents to as much as \$3.90, while in three instances it has remained the same.

Those cities and towns showing increased rates, according to the returns thus far received, include: Athol, \$3.20; Peterboro, \$3.90; Baldwinville, \$2.40, and Hingham, \$0.50. In Ipswich, Buckland and Worcester the rate remains the same.

Decreases are reported as follows: Milford, \$2.80; Quincy, 40 cents; East Douglas, \$2; Winchendon, \$2.10; Brookline, \$1; Braintree, \$4; Newburyport, \$2.40; Spencer, \$6; Hudson, \$3.90, and Medford, \$3.

Returns show that the majority of cities and towns will have a rate centering around \$2.9 per \$1000 valuation for the coming year, with some few running to \$3. In Hudson, however, a rate of \$3.5 is announced, and in Baldwinville a rate of \$3.8. Brookline and Buckland announce rates of \$2.

Price of Horses Rises in Dublin

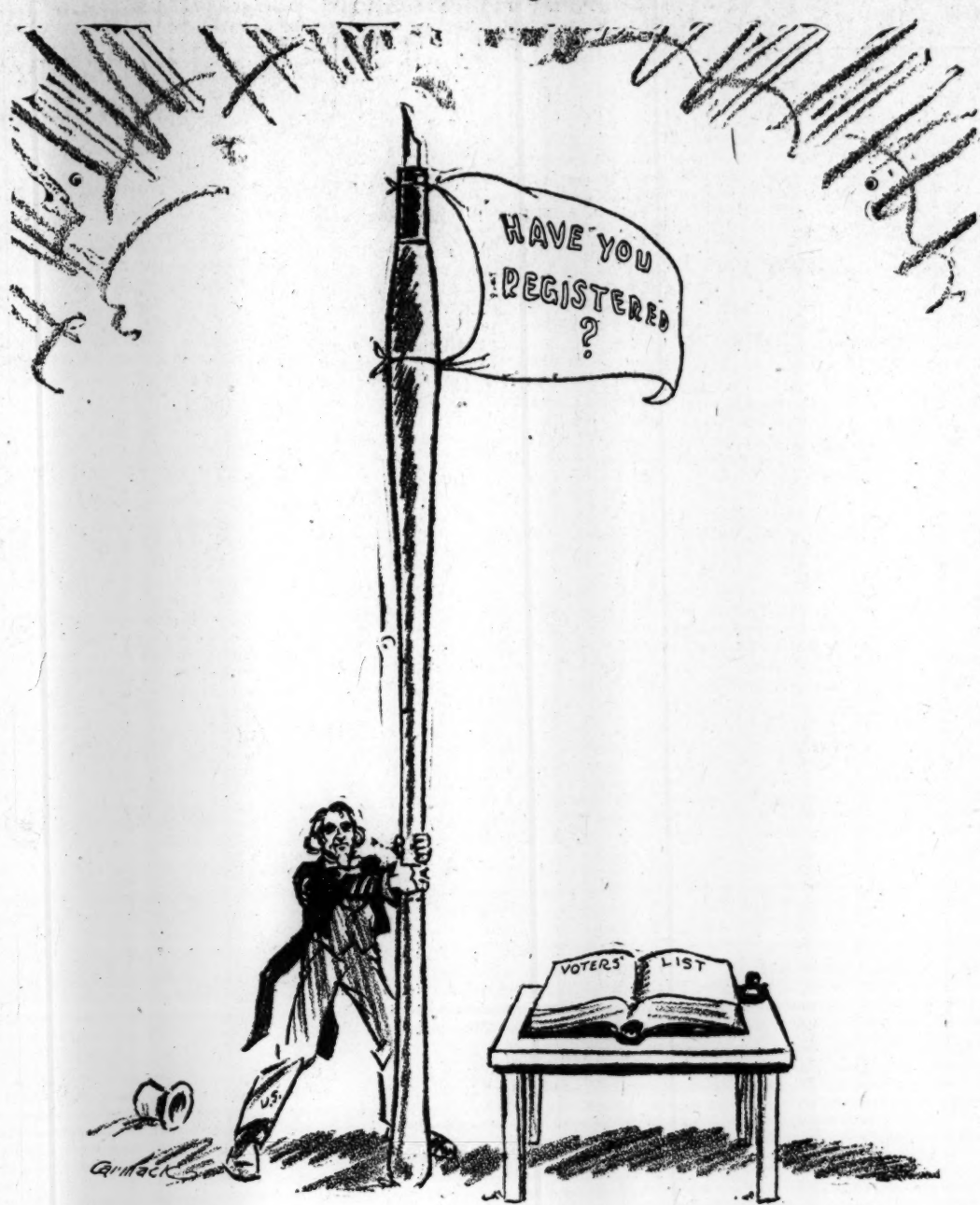
Demand for Pedigree Stock
Growing—Big Attendance
at Annual Show

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DUBLIN—The attendance at the horse show here, despite showery weather, shows signs of exceeding last year's grand total, at least 100,000 having entered the turnstiles so far. The brilliant scenes in the jumping enclosure, where there are seats for nearly 20,000, provide a setting for the more serious business of the show, namely, the sales which are conducted unseen by the general public in a ring a short distance from the enclosure. Here magnificent specimens of Irish pedigree stock jump some of the most difficult obstacles to be found in Ireland.

Most owners send horses to the

The Signal



Rule of Ballot in Every State Given to Public

(Continued from Page 1)

voters under state constitutions, Mr. Michalet says: "Note that compliance with the state constitutional requirements is necessary, not only to vote, but to register. State constitutions must therefore be studied before we get to the subject of registration acts. We first take up—residence."

"In the majority of states the length of residence necessary to qualify a voter to register approximates the following: Residence in the state one year, in the county six months, in the voting precinct 30 days. There are many variations,

WOMEN AND NICARAGUAN WAR

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Declaring it impossible to reconcile Secretary Kellogg's efforts to outlaw war with intervention in Nicaragua, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, headed by Jane Addams, has again appealed to him to "salvage the honor of this country by terminating the Nicaraguan war."

Pudding Stone Inn

One of the difficult things to find near the city is a quiet, restful place to spend a week or weekend. Here in twelve acres of big trees, away from the noise of the city, is the Pudding Stone. Convenient, comfortable and where excellent food is served. Write for folder. G. N. VINCENT, Boonton, N. J.

Writing— a source of income that many people neglect

MANY people who should be writing never even try it because they just can't picture themselves making "big money." They are so awe-struck by the fabulous stories about millionaire authors that they overlook the fact that \$25, \$50 and \$100 or more can often be earned for material that takes little time to write—stories, articles on home or business management, sports, travels, recipes, etc.—things that can be easily and naturally written, in spare time.



Miss Ethel Lorio, 419 Chetmaches St., Donaldsonville, La., believed she could, and believed that the N. I. A. could, too. She writes:

"I am now on the reportorial staff of the Donaldsonville Chief. I owe my knowledge of writing and any success in that line to the N. I. A. and its interesting, graphic training."

Mr. F. J. Wade is but one of many men and women trained by the Newspaper Institute of America to make their gift for writing pay prompt dividends. He writes:

"After only a few months of training I am in receipt of two checks so far this month. One was for an article for the American Machinist; the other was for a humorous story in the American Merchant Magazine."—F. J. Wade, Box 505, Sullivan, Mo.

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one year; the cost not more than a month's living expenses at a resident college.

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months' residence in the State. The State of Washington has a unique basis of voting citizenship—residence in State 11 months and 10 days, in county 70 days, in voting precinct 10 days. A genius devised that constitutional scheme.

"Literacy tests are applied to qualify for registry in 16 states: Alabama, Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, South Carolina, Virginia, Wyoming. Classified by geographic section the 16 states imposing a literacy test as a necessary qualification to vote are—7 southern, 6 northeastern, and 3 western.

"In several of the original 13 states, as in Connecticut, the voter must have 'a good moral character.' Miscegenation is a bar to suffrage in Georgia and South Carolina.

Payment of Taxes Exact

"Payment of poll taxes or other taxes is a condition precedent to registry and voting in 14 states—9 southern and border states, four New England or other eastern. These 14 include Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Maine, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia.

"Usually the taxes are required to be paid six months or more before election to avoid the danger of candidates and committees buying votes by paying taxes.

"Under the Pennsylvania Constitution a voter 22 years of age must show tax receipts for two years to be entitled to suffrage. In Rhode Island a property tax of \$1 entitles the voter to registry. In some southern states all back taxes must be paid before voting. In Arkansas, Florida, Maine, Massachusetts, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia, poll taxes only are mandatory before registering, and form the basis of the registration. The above 14 states make tax-paying a prerequisite to voting in the primary and general elections. Many other states have tax-paying requirements to qualify for voting on city and other local tax and debt questions.

"Property owning is an alternative requirement for the literacy test in Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, and Virginia. In Rhode Island an estate worth \$134, if taxes paid, insures the voter permanent registry. A similar provision in the original Connecticut Constitution is now amended by reducing the requirement to a literacy test. In Massachusetts the ownership of property on which taxes are paid insures a registry, but is not a mandatory requirement. Rhode Island, therefore, would seem to be the only State where property is the sine qua non of suffrage—though the requirement is small and the tax burden light."

Inducements to Newcomers
"On the other hand, a number of states, mostly western, hold out suffrage inducements to newcomers. In Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, New Hampshire and Oregon residence in the state in order to qualify a voter is only six months. Maine leads the other states in this regard, requiring only three

Marine Expert Seeks Coral in Underwater Steel Shell

Forty Tons of Reef Are Secured to Form Part of
Exhibit in Hall of Oceanic Life, Natural
History Museum, New York

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MYSTIC, Conn.—How, by standing in a plate-glass windowed, steel shell, suspended through the bottom of a barge into the waters of the West Indies, the 40 tons of coral needed for the Hall of Oceanic Life exhibit were finally located and secured.

When the desired coral was found in a barrier reef, Dr. Miner said, "it was not merely hauled to the surface and carted away. Two marine artists first painted the coral in its natural color, working in the submarine tube below the barge."

Maine Seed Potato Acreage Increases

Said to Grow More Than 40
Per Cent of Certified Stock
of North America

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUGUSTA, Me.—Maine's seed potato industry, which began in 1922, now represents a gross annual return of between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000, says a statement on the industry issued by the Maine Development Commission.

"For the last two years," the commission announces, "the State of Maine has produced more than 40 per cent of all certified seed potatoes grown on the North American Continent. This year shows a marked gain over 1927 in the acreage entered for inspection and certification, the total for which applications have been filed running to 24,023 acres. The acreage in 1927 was 18,332.

"The acreage to be inspected this year is approximately one-fifth of the entire potato acreage planted in Maine. In past years Michigan and Wisconsin have been this State's strongest competitors in the seed market, but at the present time Maine's leadership is challenged only by Prince Edward Island. The Idaho potato, of which much is heard nowadays, does not enter the seed field, but is marketed as table stock. "The 1927 certified seed crop shipped out of Maine amounted to 694,820 barrels, and went to 20 states, the District of Columbia, New Brunswick and Cuba. The heaviest buyers were New York, Virginia and Florida in the order named, each of which took over 120,000 barrels."

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Reo's superiority lies in the manufacture of a car—the 1929 Flying Cloud—that does all of its job pre-eminently well, that is by actual test a better and a finer all-round car.

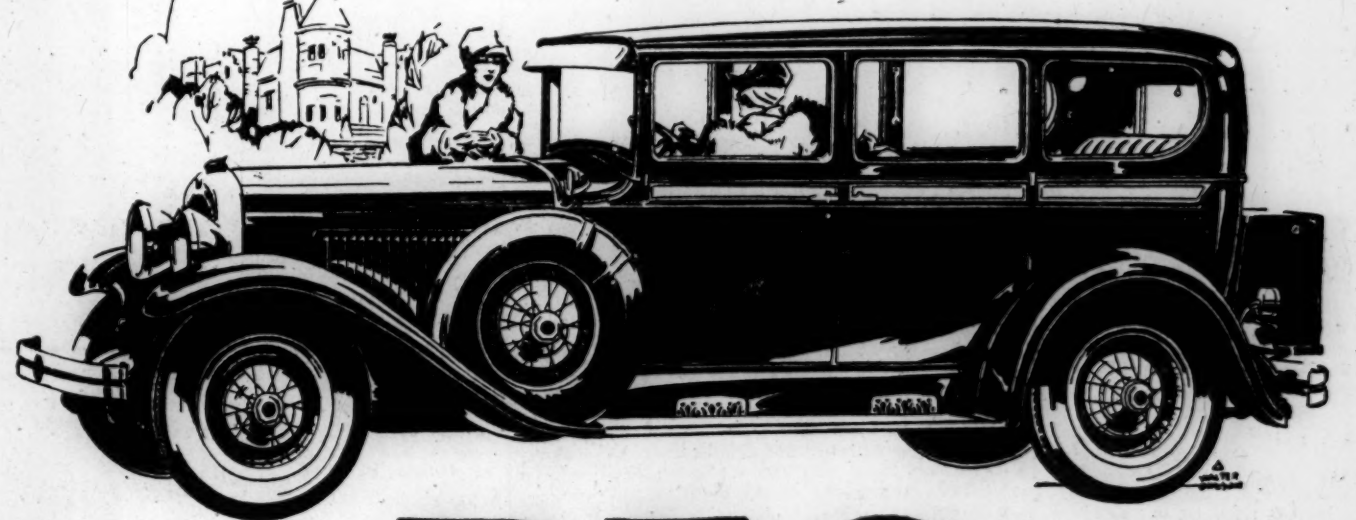
For the Flying Cloud combines high speed with lusty

climbing power. It combines fast get-away with marvelously smooth braking, advanced style with freedom from trouble, roomy comfort with low operating cost, moderate price with true distinction.

In short, Reo is assurance of the superiority that you are looking for. And Reo is also assurance of an honest appraisal of your present car.

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G. O. P. SEEKING FARMERS' VOTE IN MIDDLE WEST

First Step Is to "Sell" Hoover to Ruralists, Dickinson Says

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—The Republican National Committee has set out to "sell" Herbert Hoover to the farmers—those of the Middle West in particular.

Its first bit of agricultural strategy has been to establish a farm section in connection with its western headquarters in Chicago. L. J. Dickinson, who led the fight for the McNary-Haugen bill through four campaigns in the House of Representatives, has just taken up active direction of this division.

Mr. Dickinson ardently espoused the equalization fee, the bone of contention of the Mid-West's farm relief program, which twice met Coolidge's veto. The Representative is laying plans to convince the farmers in sections which are usually the bulwark of Republican strength that their best interests lie in sending the former Secretary of Commerce to the White House.

Question of Trust
"With both candidates opposed to the equalization fee," Mr. Dickinson, whose title is assistant chief of the Agricultural Bureau, said, "the issue before the farmers is which Administration will be able to trust for a sympathetic farm program. The farm problem is not going to be solved by any one piece of legislation, whether containing an equalization fee or not. We must look to a general program working out the ideals of economic justice and equity for the farm over a period of years."

"Who will the farmers trust to work out this solution—Hoover, with his experience and capacity for meeting problems, or Smith with his East Side 'sidewalks of New York' background?"

"Hoover has had probably the broadest and most varied executive experience of any man now living. He will be supported in his program by a Republican leadership in Congress. This leadership has always been an agricultural leadership from the upper Mississippi Valley states."

To Be Historic Contest
"Smith's environment and experience and his legislative forces will be entirely different. The line of approach to the White House would necessarily be through his personal representatives reared in the atmosphere of consumers of farm products."

"It sits down to a contest between the ideals of rural leadership on the one hand and urban leadership on the other. The result will have a bearing on the control of this country for generations to come. I do not believe the farmers can be led to betray their own interests by voting for Smith."

The first appeal of the new Agricultural Bureau is to be made to the editors of farm papers, many of whom have been antagonistic to Mr. Hoover's candidacy. The farm editors have been invited to meet in Rapid, Ia., Aug. 22, there to meet the Republican nominee in person at a luncheon. It is stated that many acceptances already have been received.

Bryan's Daughter Wavers on Support of Ticket

STAUNTON, Va. (P)—Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, daughter of the late William Jennings Bryan and the Democratic nominee for Congress in the Fourth Florida District, said today she was undecided whether or not she will support Alfred E. Smith for the Presidency.

She added that she was not prepared to talk at this time on the national political situation.

Raskob Quits Four More of His Positions

NEW YORK (P)—John J. Raskob, chairman of the Democratic National

Committee, has resigned from the executive committee of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, it was learned, and as a member of the special committee appointed to plan a dividend policy for the system but he retains his post as a director of the road.

He also has resigned as a director of Gulf Coast Lines, the Texas and Pacific Railway, and the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad. The resignations are understood to have been offered before Mr. Raskob's recent European trip.

Democrat Lists Alabama and Tennessee 'Doubtful'

CHICAGO (P)—Returning from a survey through the South, Michael C. Walsh, Democratic candidate for Congress from the Second Illinois District, said Gov. Alfred E. Smith would carry Kentucky, Georgia, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana, but listed Tennessee and Alabama as "doubtful."

Women Democrats Are Urged to 'Bolt'

Mrs. Pattangall Says Maine Will Not Elect Ticket Headed by Smith

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AUGUSTA, Me.—Asserting that no less than 28 women workers in the Democratic Party of Maine have announced their intention of supporting the Republican nominee for the Presidency, Mrs. William R. Pattangall, formerly a member of the Democratic National Committee, takes issue with Edward C. Moran, chairman of the Democratic State Committee and father of the Democratic candidate for Governor, as to her motives in bolting the party.

"My opposition to Governor Smith is based upon two propositions: his stand on prohibition and his affiliation with Tammany," Mrs. Pattangall said. "At the New York convention, Mr. Moran, now the Democratic candidate for Governor of Maine, and I were both dry and anti-Tammany. I have not changed my attitude. I regret that he has changed his."

"A vote for Mr. Moran is a vote for Governor Smith. Nobody expects Mr. Moran to be elected. The national Tammany-wet committee, headed by a Republican, Mr. Raskob, is willing to pay liberally for a substantial Democratic vote in Maine in September, just as the same interests paid for a pledged delegation at the state convention in Waterville, in order that they may advertise the coming of the remains of former times still to be seen, and the great and historic traditions."

One is not long in Genoa before one realizes that there are two towns, an old and a new, and that the former has still the greater claim to one's interest and attention because of the remains of former times still to be seen, and the great and historic traditions."

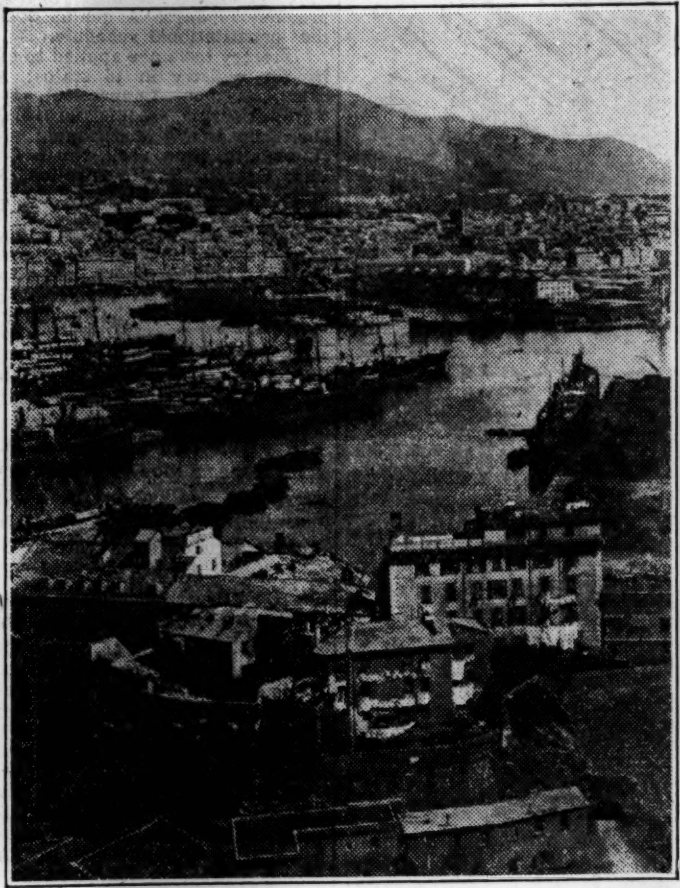
Perhaps the other Italian city most closely paralleling Genoa is Venice, and, indeed, they have several things in common. In the Middle Ages the inhabitants of both lived, as do still many of those of Genoa today, by the sea and the traffic of the sea. And, as was the case with Venice in her past political history, there was the predominating influence in Genoa of the remains of former times still to be seen, and the great and historic traditions."

PLAN TO REORGANIZE SCHOOLS IN BAHAMAS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WINNIPEG, Man.—An inspection of Canadian educational systems is being made by Wilton G. Albury, superintendent of schools for the Bahamas, with a view to an ultimate reorganization of the system now in force there.

The educational system in the Bahamas is administered by a board, and free tuition is provided up to 14 years, children being compelled by law to attend school up to that age. Religious bodies take care of the children's education after that age. There are only 750 whites in a total population of 65,000, Mr. Albury said. It is an interesting fact that of recent years the colored people have shown great interest in educating their children in the best possible manner. In order to help them in this, Mr. Albury a few years ago made a study of methods employed at the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, in the education of the colored people.

A Busy Italian Port



Courtesy Italian Tourist Bureau, London
View of the Harbor, Genoa

Cameos of European Cities

Genoa, of Many Palaces, Largest of Italian Ports, and Most Historic of Her Seafaring Cities

By CLIVE HOLLAND

GENOA, situated almost in the exact center of the coast line that encircles the beautiful bay of the same name, is the largest of Italian ports, and most historic of her seafaring cities.

Genoa impresses one with its stately palaces, which still are a feature of a town that, during the passage of the centuries, has to an extent become modernized, but without losing its interest, picturesque and individuality.

One is not long in Genoa before one realizes that there are two towns, an old and a new, and that the former has still the greater claim to one's interest and attention because of the remains of former times still to be seen, and the great and historic traditions."

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trict attorney of New York City: Joseph A. Warren, police commissioner, "and perhaps Mayor Walker" letters similar to those he sent to the district attorney, police commissioner and sheriff of Saratoga Springs. "If there are any legal amendments that have to be made to fit the letter to New York City, you will know how to make them," he adds.

In his letter to the Saratoga Springs officials, Governor Smith said that if state troopers found violations of the law which were ignored by local officials it would form the basis of charges looking to those officials' removal.

Mr. Poland calls the Governor's attention to allegation that "there are from 5000 to 100,000" speakers operating in New York City, and asserts that this constitutes "sufficient basis for any earnest official to take judicial and executive notice of their existence."

Of course a few plain clothes state police could not make much of a dent against so many speakers as there are said to be in New York," the letter continues, "but under your plan they could check up on the 15,000 police officers of the city. Nothing seems to stand in the way of making New York as dry as the Constitution demands it should be. Your own method appears to be ideally adapted to the occasion."

Robinson Defends Tammany at Hope, Ark.

HOPE, Ark. (P)—In his first extended discussion of the subject since his nomination for the Vice Presidency by the Democratic Party, Senator Joseph T. Robinson made a strong defense of Tammany Hall in a speech here, and declared the South has no right to demand of Governor Smith, the presidential nominee, on the Tammany score.

Devoting most of his address as the principal speaker at Hope's annual watermelon festival to a discussion of Tammany, Senator Robinson reviewed briefly his record since the days of Thomas Jefferson and said "Tammany was Jefferson's principal ally and agent in winning the fight for the masses."

Straton Accepts Smith Challenge

Pastor Urges Debate Be Held in Madison Square Garden

GREENWOOD LAKE, N. J. (P)—The Rev. John Roach Straton has made public a letter to Gov. Alfred E. Smith formally accepting the Governor's challenge that he repeat in Governor Smith's presence and offer proof of his assertion in a sermon last Sunday that the Governor "as a public man" is "the deadliest foe of America today of the forces of moral progress and true political wisdom."

But Dr. Straton's letter urged that the Governor appear with him not at Calvary Baptist Church, of which he is pastor, but in Madison Square Garden.

Dr. Straton objected to the use of his church because he believes it will not accommodate the crowd that will be attracted.

The letter rejected Governor Smith's offer to answer any question Dr. Straton might ask him, and suggested instead that the customary rules governing joint debate prevail.

FRITSON TO JOIN BYRD PARTY

NEW BRITAIN, Conn. (P)—Frank Fritson will join Richard E. Byrd, explorer, on his south pole expedition to start on Sept. 22. Mr. Fritson will go along as a mechanic. He was a member of Byrd's party when he traveled to the north pole.

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is a fashion event—as well as a value event

\$39.50-\$59.50

—for coats of imported and domestic wool fabrics for the sport styles—soft suede-like fabrics for the dress coats. Beautiful fur collars of Beaver, Fox, Squirrel, Wolf and Caracul. Sizes for Misses and Women—and in every fashionable fall color.

SECOND FLOOR

Dry Will Succeed Reed in Senate, Missouri Votes

Patterson, Republican, and Hay, Democrat, Victors in Primaries

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Straggling returns from rural precincts have accentuated the victory won by dry forces in the Missouri primaries.

Both Democratic and Republican nominees for United States Senator are definitely listed in the dry column. Each won decisively over an avowed wet. Whatever the result in the November election, Missouri is assured a dry Senator to replace Walter S. Miles of Clinton had pulled away from John Scott of Elk City in the race for the Republican congressional nomination in the seventh district. J. V. McClintic, Democratic incumbent in this district, was unopposed.

In the Eighth District, M. C. Garber, Republican incumbent, was re-nominated. J. P. Battenberg was leading John W. Williams for the Democratic nomination.

In the Fifth District, F. B. Swank, the Democratic incumbent, was re-nominated. U. S. Stone was leading C. P. Stealey for the Republican nomination.

Hay Bent Reed's Candidate
Mr. Hay's victory was the more pronounced in that the opponent, James A. Collet of Salisbury, who favored the prohibition modification stand of Gov. Alfred E. Smith, was strongly backed by Senator Reed, who will retire from the Senate in March, and by party organizations in St. Louis and Kansas City.

Mr. Hay, despite his strong stand for prohibition, has declared his readiness to support Governor Smith should he become President. This has subjected him to some criticism, but he sees no inconsistency in his position since other Democratic drys are for the New York Governor.

David M. Proctor of Kansas City, former State Senator, and principal opponent of Mr. Patterson in the Republican race, obtained strong support from many parts of the State, also running as a dry. Nathan Frank of St. Louis, avowed wet, was backed by the party organization in that city, but lost out in the rural districts and in Kansas City.

Favorable to Hoover

The primary result in Missouri is reported to be favorable to Herbert Hoover, Republican nominee for President. Republican observers in Missouri and outside declare that the Democrats in this State, which is doubtful in the national campaign, will be handicapped because of the nomination of Mr. Hay, a staunch dry, who will be forced to run on a ticket headed nationally by a pro-nounced wet. The plans of Senator Reed, who had prepared to campaign actively for Governor Smith in this State, now are problematical, due to his strenuous opposition to Hay.

In the only district where there was a nomination for Congress, the fifth (Kansas City), the winners were Floyd E. Jacobs, Democrat, and

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Sol & S. Marcus Co. Main Street at Pearl, Worcester

August Sale of Fur Coats

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All other items in proportion

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S. E. C. Ellis, Republican. Both ran as drys. Mr. Ellis previously has served in Congress.

The position of the two nominees for Governor is less positively dry, but in this contest prohibition was not an outstanding issue. The Republican nomination went to Judge Henry S. Caulfield of St. Louis, regarded as a moderate wet, but with a record of law enforcement in various positions. Francis M. Wilson of Platte City, former member of the state Senate, won the Democratic nomination. He had a dry record as a member of the Senate, but refused to commit himself on prohibition.

TOPEKA, Kan. (P)—Chauncey B. Little, Olathe lawyer and former Representative in Congress, was nominated for Governor by the Democrats of Kansas on the face of almost complete returns from Tuesday's primary and will oppose Clyde M. Reed, publisher, of Parsons, the Republican nominee, in November.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. (P)—Nearly complete returns from Tuesday's primary election showed Walter S. Miles of Clinton had pulled away from John Scott of Elk City in the race for the Republican congressional nomination in the seventh district. J. V. McClintic, Democratic incumbent in this district, was unopposed.

In the Eighth District, M. C. Garber, Republican incumbent, was re-nominated. J. P. Battenberg was leading John W. Williams for the Democratic nomination.

In the Fifth District, F. B. Swank, the Democratic incumbent, was re-nominated. U. S. Stone was leading C. P. Stealey for the Republican nomination.

DR. SVEN HEDIN ASKS GOVERNMENT GRANT

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
STOCKHOLM—Dr. Sven Hedin asks a government grant of 750,000 crowns for an extension of his expedition in Asia, declaring that scientific opportunities like the present will not be available 10 years hence.

LONDON—Dr. Hedin, who returned to Sweden in July after spending 18 months in the Asian desert, was recently quoted as saying that Umthul would be the base of future exploration. He reported the discovery of several hundred neolithic objects and the making of films which he said would "give a good impression of the grandeur of the Asiatic desert."

WILL FLY TO LOS ANGELES
WORCESTER, Mass. (P)—Matthew Whitin Whittall, a director of the Worcester Airport and one of the well known fliers in this vicinity, has announced that he will fly in the New York-Los Angeles flight for civilians, sponsored by the California Air Race Association, on Sept. 6.

John E. MacInnes
WORCESTER, MASS.

Make the leisure hours of Summer comfortable ones!

Cromfy Slippers

Below we itemize the various styles, all of which are this season's models. High heels or comfy soles—choose whichever you like—there is glorious comfort in every pair.

For Women
Quilted satin slippers, \$3.00
Quilted satin D'Orsay, \$4.00
Quilted satin mules, \$3.75
Patent leather mules, \$4.50
Red kid mules, \$4.50
Leather sole Juliettes, \$4.75
Black kid boudoir slippers, \$3.00

For Men
Tan leather comfy, \$3.75
Soft sole comfy, \$1.75 to \$2.50
Hi-Lo soft sole comfy, \$2.50, \$2.75

For Children
Low cut comfy, \$1.50 to \$1.75
High cut booties, \$2.00 to \$2.25
Large variety of styles and patterns

Grand Prize Flour Sifter

Housewives say it works \$1.00 like magic! Mrs. Thurn, famous Cooking Expert, recommends it!

Duncan & Goodell Co. 38 Mechanic Street, Worcester

The Finer Things—We All Desire Them—

There is an inexpressible delight in the ownership of the infinitely finer things. Your Piano—is it just a piano or is it a Mason and Hamlin?

Ah, there's a distinction! And—a difference!

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MARCELLUS ROPER COMPANY 284 MAIN STREET WORCESTER, MASS.

Denholm & McKay Co. WORCESTER, MASS.

Serving this community with Quality Merchandise for more than fifty years.

Seventy departments, each a specialty shop, Where new fashions are found first.

We are never knowingly undersold. A Good place to trade—Always

Women Voters' League to Try Pre-Election Training Campaign

Nonpartisan Program Will Undertake to Interest Citizens Who Usually Stay at Home—44 State Organizations Will Co-operate

Since "ballyhoo" has failed to bring more voters to the polls, the National League of Women Voters, with its 44 state leagues, has decided upon a quieter type of education—aimed at a deeper understanding of political issues—to get out the women's vote, states Mrs. True Worthy White, secretary of political education of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters.

"In 1920," Mrs. White said in Boston, "approximately 49 per cent of those eligible voted. In the following four years the League of Women Voters and other nationally known civic organizations combined in a campaign to get out more votes. Yet in 1924 only 51 per cent voted."

"Something was certainly wrong, it seems," she continued. "The league carefully studied various voting precincts, and voting habits in various sections. It was decided that the best way to draw a woman to the polls was to stimulate her interest in the issues involved."

League Program Is Nonpartisan
Mrs. White explained that great tact was necessary in this stimulation process, since the league is all-partisan in its membership, and non-partisan in its program. The aim, she said, is to present all sides, and promote none.

Feeling that registration is being adequately taken care of by the political parties themselves prior to the primaries, she continued, the league is conserving its main registration drive until after Sept. 1. Between that date and the November elections, the Massachusetts league is to hold as many one-day citizenship schools as possible. Here the major issues will be discussed and explained by both Republican and Democratic, and registration stimulated.

The league is sending out leaflets and pamphlets, some of them containing facts about registration such as age, eligibility and the machinery of registration, as well as about election processes and the business of voting.

Voters' Service Radiocast
Every Tuesday night, Mrs. White said, a "voters' service" program is radiocast through station WEAF, under the auspices of the League of Women Voters. This is picked up by 24 stations throughout the United States. Prominent speakers of both parties are engaged.

In Massachusetts, she continued, questionnaires are being sent to all candidates for United States Senator and Representative, Governor and Lieutenant Governor. Branches within the State are doing the same thing for their local candidates. The reply or lack of reply of each is to be given as wide publicity as possible, thus stimulating a general voting interest, she said.

FRIEND'S BAKED BEANS

Also a Fine Line of Fresh Meats, Poultry, Vegetables and Fruit, Groceries

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1427-1429 Main Street 12 to 22 Harrison Avenue SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

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\$5.95 a pair

In the August Sale

Blankets in stunning plaid designs. One of the varieties that always stays soft and pliable. 70x80 inch size.

HOOVER'S STAND ON BOULDER DAM AWAITED IN WEST

Nominee Expected to State Views in Speech at Los Angeles

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT
PALO ALTO, Calif. — Herbert Hoover's speech in Los Angeles will determine the outcome of suggestions that leading southern California supporters have been insistently making to him for weeks.
It is their desire that Mr. Hoover reaffirm publicly his approval of the high dam project at Boulder Canyon. This plant would not only supply irrigation for Imperial Valley and water for Los Angeles, but would permit the production of cheap hydroelectric power also urgently desired by this section of the State.
As advocated by sponsors of Boulder Dam development the power plant would be built by the Federal Government, the cost to be repaid by the sale of electricity. Advocates of the project assert that Mr. Hoover favors their plan. Their contention is based on statements made by him in appearances before congressional committees and in telegraphic communications. They also point to the fact that Mr. Hoover was a member of the commission which formulated the original seven-states pact which, if ratified by the states in question, would have opened the way for the enactment of legislation for the construction of the high dam at Boulder Canyon.

Hailed by Proponents
Word from Mr. Hoover that he would make a speech in Los Angeles, where he will stop off for a day on his return trip to Washington following his acceptance speech here, was hailed as an encouraging development by the Boulder Dam leaders.

When Mr. Hoover first came to Palo Alto it was said on his behalf that he did not contemplate saying anything other than a few words of appreciation for the welcome extended to him in Los Angeles.
The southern Californians, who are very active in his presidential campaign, advised that he declare himself on the issue. They called on him in person with their suggestion and applied pressure through party machinery.

A speaking tour made through the southern part of the state by Hiram Johnson, Senator from California, running for re-election in which he demanded that the presidential candidates declare themselves on the project is held by many to have aided the campaign of the Boulder Dam leaders. The announcement from Mr. Hoover's secretary that he would make a speech in Los Angeles and a broad intimation from the secretary and other influential persons that the candidate would take up the issue, followed Mr. Johnson's speeches.

Hoover-Johnson Pact
Prior to his southern California speeches, Senator Johnson and Mr.

Good General Education Is What Trade Most Needs From Schools

British Committee Seeks to Put Curb on Number of Special Subjects Introduced Into Curriculum—Real Requirements of Industry Studied

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON.—The committee set up by the Minister for Education and the Minister of Labor to inquire into education in relation to trade reports that what trade and industry want from the elementary schools is general intelligence and adaptability, not specialized vocational training. The intellectual and moral characteristics which are required are those which would be produced by a sound general education, including an adequate amount of handicraft, and supplemented by physical training and organized games. They point out to the critics that it will be impossible to get the best results until the classes are reduced in size and until playing fields are more commonly provided.

Curb on Special Subjects
The committee deprecates the introduction of more than a small proportion of special subjects into the school curriculum. On the commercial side, for instance, it declares, it would be deplorable if such mechanical subjects as shorthand and typewriting overshadowed the general education, which must remain the chief object of the school.

All the witnesses emphasized strongly the value of relating school instruction to the environment of the pupil. The treatment of such subjects as English, arithmetic, history and geography is steadily becoming more realistic in this sense. The extension of handicraft teaching, too, is warmly recommended.

The committee comment upon the suddenness of the plunge into employment for the ordinary child. To move at one step at the tender age of 14 from the atmosphere of the school, with its comparatively easy hours and light discipline, to that of the factory, to move without an interval from the childish to adult surroundings, is to undergo a very disturbing experience. The committee approves of those firms who set up an "initiation school" for children to attend during the first few days of their employment in order to become generally familiar with the industry. Where such a course cannot be adopted, the committee recommends visits to factories by school children under the supervision of a teacher and in close relation to the ordinary work of the school.

Contact With Industry Urged
The committee think it likely that industry, including agriculture, would benefit by recruitment from the secondary schools. It recommends that the age entry into apprenticeship should be adjusted in order to allow of secondary school children becoming apprentices after the termination of their school course at the age of 16.

Hoover formally joined hands in supporting one another's candidacies.
This peace brought to a close differences between the two men of a number of years' standing. It was declared at the time that the rapprochement was effected through their desire to secure for California the two great engineering projects it is interested in: a bridge across the bay at San Francisco and the water and power dam at Boulder Canyon for southern California.

Mr. Johnson, joint author of the high dam bill and leader for the measure in the Senate, is making his campaign on the water-power issue. He is devoting much of his speeches to the disclosures concerning the activities of power companies and agencies brought out by the Federal Trade Commission.
It is known that at his conference with Mr. Hoover he broached the Boulder Dam question, and urged the candidate to make a public statement with reference to it. Mr. Johnson is understood to have told Mr. Hoover that a reaffirmation by him of his support of the project would make certain that he would carry the State.

Issue Affecting Nation
In his speeches in and about Los Angeles Mr. Johnson declared:
"This is an issue on which no candidate should be silent."
"It is an issue that must be settled right if the people of the Nation are to preserve a Government free and unfettered from predatory interests. It will be the issue in the next session of Congress and the people should be informed where those who seek high office stand on the question."

Friends of Mr. Johnson declared that this challenge was directed not only at Mr. Hoover but at Governor Smith. It was explained by them that Democratic forces had been spreading under-surface word to the effect that Governor Smith was favorable to the high dam project. It was also intimated by them that Mr. Johnson did not question Mr. Hoover's position on the question.

Unofficial Intimation
It was significant, however, that it was following Mr. Johnson's challenge that word was forthcoming from Mr. Hoover that there would be a speech in Los Angeles, and an unofficial intimation from his secretary that the Boulder Dam issue would be discussed.

What Mr. Hoover will say is, of course, not known. Whether he will endorse the high dam project or merely express approval of a dam for flood protection at Boulder Canyon is the mooted question. There is a group who are advocating the erection of a so-called low dam for the purpose only of protecting Imperial Valley from flooding by the Colorado River. A low dam would not make water power available. This plan is being determinedly opposed by the sponsors of the Boulder Dam project.

The entire State, deeply interested in the water and power issue, is watching the situation with great interest. Mr. Hoover's statements, if any, may have an important bearing on the outcome of the presidential contest in California.

Provincetown Byways Tempt Tourists to Explore



Picturesque Cape Cod Byway, Such as Makes It Attractive to Visiting Artists and Others.

Artists Lured by Provincetown Vie With Fishers for Wharves

August Exhibition of Painting, Sculpture and Pottery Includes Works of Nationally Known Men—Several Art Schools Flourish on Cape

With the coming of August, artists vie with fishermen for possession of the wharves in Provincetown at the tip end of the curlicue of Massachusetts. Every pier, every byway has its canvas and easel. Attracted thither by its quaintness, its art and the annual August exhibition of paintings and sculpture, tourists are thronging the historic town famous as the first stopping place of the Mayflower, as a whaling port and, more recently, in the history of art and dramatics of America.

There are old colonial houses and churches in abundance clustered like grapes on two long stems, "Front Street" and "Back Street." There are fishing wharves which, except for their extreme spindling length, might be found anywhere along the New England coast, but when one leaves the gathering places and sits in the shade of tumbling shacks or strikes off into the byways of the upper town to the left of the Pilgrim Memorial Tower, one is in a strange land. The tongue is strange, Portuguese!

Fishing Is Chief Industry
Today the chief industry of the town, fishing, is carried on chiefly by descendants of sailors and fishers brought by the whalers from Portugal and the Azores. These people as a race have remained singularly pure.

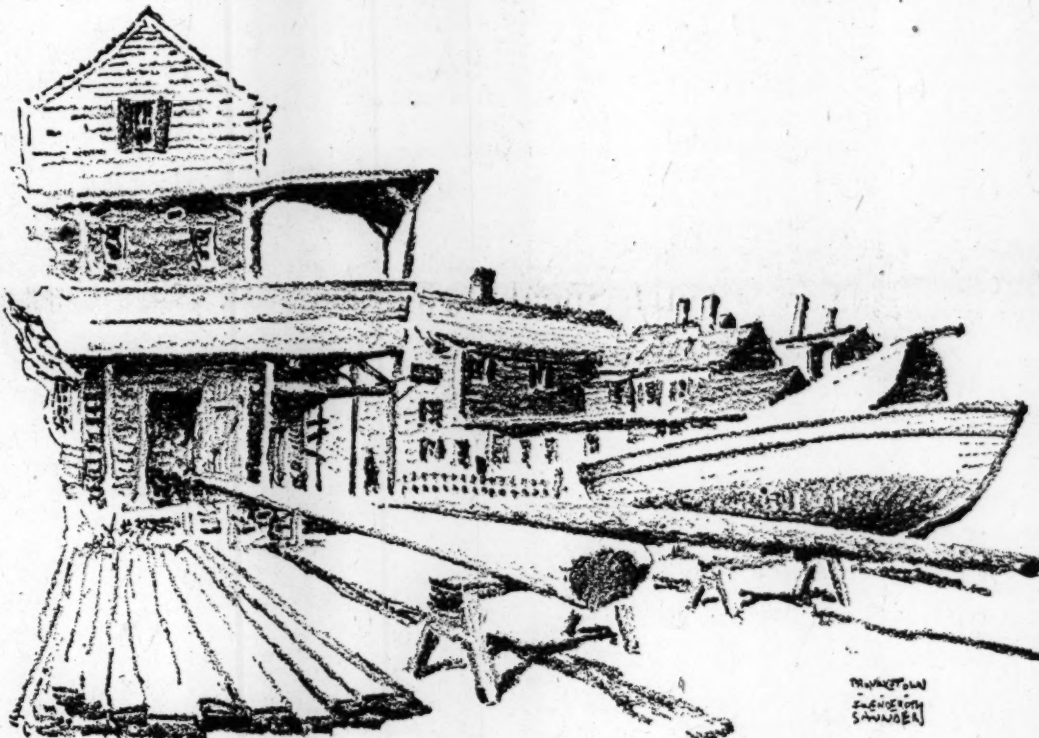
At low tide the waterfront is most entertaining. The gently shelving beach, which is practically submerged at flood, stretches out into the bay long distances, leaving a legion of dories and fishing smacks scattered in utmost confusion. The long, thin piers are exposed like so many hundred-legged animals cast up by the sea. Here and there, like weary mariners, a few old hulks lean against rickety wharves, their bottoms resting on the wet sand.

During the late 90's Provincetown was found to be "paintable," and from that time on artists have flocked there and to the surrounding towns in increasing numbers, attracted by the yellow dunes, the peculiar green of the sand grass and the mellow bluish green of the sea beyond.

In the summer more than a hundred artists, many of national promi-

under the direction of Harold Haven Brown holds its annual exhibition of painting, sculpture and pottery. The August exhibition is distinctly conservative. Among the oils there is the work of nationally known painters, and among the portraits and figures Mr. Hawthorne's painting, "The Fish, the Bottle and the Boy," occupies the post of honor. William Paxton has a decorative panel, "The One in Yellow." Gerrit A. Beneker in his "Fisherman of Truro" has caught the indefinable something that stamps itself on a fisherman of the old world in the new. Also two works of interest are: "An Interior," by Henry Hersche, assistant instructor in Mr. Hawthorne's school; and

Where Artists Keep Company With the Mast Maker



The Wharf of the Mast Maker, a Scene Such as One May Find in Provincetown. Artists Crowd the Wharves for Points of Vantage.

Elmer Browne and E. Ambrose Webster have also become widely known. Every type of creative artist is represented in the town; besides painters there are writers, dramatists, poets, musicians, and singers. The roll of the famous, including such names as Eugene O'Neill and Sinclair Lewis, might be endless.

Billion-Dollar Merger Approved

Edison Company and Consolidated Gas Form Second Largest Utility

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK.—The \$1,000,000,000 merger of the Consolidated Gas Company and the Brooklyn Edison Company, resulting in the second largest public utility corporation in the United States, has just been approved by the New York Public Service Commission.

The consolidation unites the gas and electric service in Greater New York and Westchester County, with the exception of Staten Island and two Brooklyn and Queensboro companies. The new giant utility will serve more than 3,135,000 customers. It has a combined capacity of approximately 4,000,000 kilowatts. The only utility in the country of large proportions is the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. Although no reference was made by either the commission or company officials to reductions in gas or electricity, the approval of the consolidation was said in informed quarters to presage a downward revision of charges. This opinion was based upon the representations made by the two utilities in their petition for consolidation which stressed the economies and savings that would result from unified operation.

Approval of the merger was voted by the commission despite a request made by Governor Smith that the Commission re-open its investigation of the matter in order to hear Morris L. Ernst. Mr. Ernst headed a group opposed to the merger and claimed that he had been denied a hearing, although he was permitted to file a brief.

TWO CITIES SEEK AIRPORTS
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Aviation was encouraged by Missouri voters this week when St. Louis voted \$2,000,000 bonds for a municipal airport. Kansas City voted \$1,000,000 for a similar purpose.

"Portrait of My Wife," by Arthur W. Woodie, assistant instructor in Mr. Browne's school.
In the landscapes one is disappointed to find so few picturing Provincetown and the Cape. Of G. B. Browne's two landscapes, the "Fruit of the Vineyard" is far more appealing in its color and decorative simplicity.
Arthur Franklyn Musgrave has three delightful landscapes, one in which he uses Provincetown as a subject, "Provincetown Winter." However, it is in his general view of St. Paul du Var, a little town in the south of France quite Spanish in form and color, that he is at his best.

"Church Tower," done in soft gray by E. W. Dickenson, gives the suggestion of much color where there is none. In the one marine oil Frederick J. Waugh has caught the surging churn of the surf against a rocky shore. One of the most interesting in design and color of the few Provincetown pieces is "Commercial Street, West End," by Dorothy Hughes. "Water Lilies," by Marion Hawthorne, and two "Flower Pieces," by Robert Hall, are noteworthy.

This is the fourteenth season of the art association and its work has only begun. Possibly no other art colony in America has quite the history of Provincetown and very few its future, because few have such inspiration.

LONDON BANK SITE GIVES ROMAN RELICS

Samian Ware and Hairpins Are Among Objects Found

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON.—The big hole where the Bank of England is being rebuilt in London has afforded some rich antiquarian treasures which the Governor and Company have generously given to the British and Guildhall museums.

The finds include a pipelay statue of Venus, several specimens of the fine red glazed ware of ancient Gaul, commonly, but incorrectly known as Samian, a slender iron style for flattening the wax surface of writing tablets, bronze hairpins, a spoon with very narrow gold bowl for drawing "lipstick" out of tiny bottles, ornamental pins, bronze ear picks, a single iron boat hook and a "mortality" wherein certain kinds of food were mixed or pounded.

The red glazed ware, to which reference has been made, was a new thing when the Romans came to Britain, and for two centuries it was one of the most characteristic Roman products. Every self-respecting Roman household had this ware in the dining room.

Industrial Organization of Italy Gives Parallelism

Each Union or Syndicate of One Branch of Activity Is Matched by Similar Arrangements in Another, Both Legally Recognized

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ROME.—Gradually, as the legislative measures enacted during the last 2½ years are given effect and show results, the physiognomy of the Italian guild state is coming into clear relief. The paramount feature of the new industrial organization is the parallelism it secures between employers and employed in all branches of activity. Each union or syndicate of the one is matched by a similar organization of the other, both legally recognized, both enjoying ever more extensive representative functions in the state, with entire equality of rights secured by the fulfillment of the different but no less onerous duties incumbent on each.

Following on the May congress of the workers' organizations and the organized forces of agriculture, the first congress of Italian manufacturers, attended by 6000 delegates, afforded striking evidence of the great task accomplished in the last few months, and the presence at its meetings of the head of the Government, of the secretary of the Fascist Party and of the president of the confederation of the workers' syndicates, afforded solemn recognition of the solidarity of all the interest thus represented in stimulating and improving production.

Ford Wage Scale Impossible

It can now safely be said that in no other country are the employers so systematically organized as in Italy; 96 territorial syndicates or unions, being the horizontal organization of all branches of Italian industry, while national federations in vertical organizations 66,557 firms, which employ between them 1,750,000 persons, are affiliated to the confederation, which thus finds itself at the head of 62 per cent of the total number of Italian manufacturers, employing 82 per cent of all industrial workers; besides which 355,000 artisans are associated in an autonomous corporation affiliated to the confederation.

Now that the relations between capital and labor have been firmly placed on a basis of collaboration regulated by collective agreements valid at law, and that the régime of self-defense in industrial disputes has been replaced by that of settlements by agreement or, in the last resort, by the courts (Magistracy of Labor), the great task before organized business is that of improving industrial output and reducing production costs.

On this latter point a passage in Signor Mussolini's address to the Manufacturers' Congress deserves attention. He said: "I am convinced that in periods of economic depression it is in the interest of the workers to accept wage cuts; but as soon as the depression is over it is in the interest of manufacturers to raise wages and restore the balance. The Ford high wage policy is not possible in Italy for obvious reasons, but neither is a low wage policy advisable, which by lowering the purchasing power of large masses ends by injuring trade."

Provincial Councils Formed

The assignment of representative functions to the employers' and workers' syndicates keeps pace with the completion of their organization. The advisory municipal boards on which the nominees of the syndicates sit have entered on their duties; the Superior Economic Council has been reformed and the ex-officio members and 12 government appointees now have for colleagues 26 members designated by the employers' and workers' syndicates.

On June 17 last the provincial economic councils and offices solemnly inaugurated their labors. The tasks assigned to these councils are important. They are designed to relieve excessive centralization by delegating to an organ, appointed by the

prefect from panels drawn up by the employers' and workers' syndicates, the task of keeping the Government informed on the economic problems affecting each province. By their means a systematic inventory of the resources of the soil and subsoil will be obtained, and competent advice secured for putting these resources to the most profitable use.

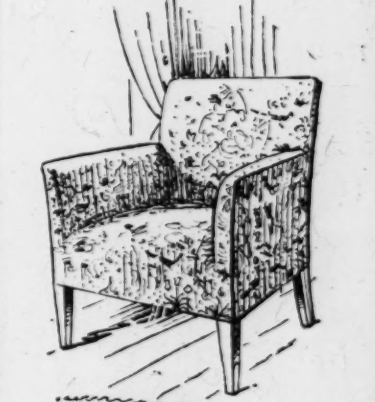
BUS ORDINANCE DECLARED VOID

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
TRENTON, N. J.—The New Jersey Supreme Court has declared "unreasonable" and, therefore, null and void an ordinance passed by the Camden (N. J.), City Commission, which would bar from the streets of that city double-decked buses not equipped with pneumatic tires. The city commission passed the ordinance on the ground that it was necessary to protect the streets, since it was alleged that the heavy vehicles were damaging city sewer pipes and water mains. The court held that the weight of a bus, and not its height from the ground, was the deciding factor in determining its effect upon highways. The decision ends a legal controversy of several months between the city of Camden and the Penn-Jersey Transportation Company.

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Note to Readers of The Christian Science Monitor

In appreciation of the response of Monitor readers to our advertising we offer during our 22nd Anniversary Sale New Coats and Remodels at our wholesale prices.

To Make New Friends
This unusual opportunity, we hope, will make many new friends for us among readers of this newspaper.

Select Now, Pay Later
Select your coat now, pay a small deposit, and we will keep it in storage until you desire it for wear.

The New Styles
Advance models are now on display in our showrooms.

RADIO

SHORT WAVE SHIELDED GRID SET DESCRIBED

National Receiver Uses 222-Tube With Untuned Antenna Input

This is the first of two articles on a very interesting short-wave receiver. The next article will appear tomorrow.

By JAMES MILLEN

Now that short wave radio has passed through its early experimental stage and reached the state where reliable reception of good quality programs is readily obtained by means of easily constructed and inexpensive receivers, a great many readers who in the past have confined their efforts to the construction of radio receivers for use on the regular broadcast band, will desire to build a good short wave receiver.

Aside from the mere fun of building a "different" type of radio set, there is that thrill of receiving understandable programs from distant and foreign stations. With a short wave receiver, distances take on an entirely new meaning. It is not uncommon to receive radio-casting from A.N.E. at Java, 31,000 miles from Melbourne, Australia, 6,500 miles from London, P.C.J. in Holland, etc., and static and fading are frequently entirely absent when reception on the regular broadcast band is exceedingly poor.

For instance, at Boston, Mass., it is seldom possible for the average radio listener to receive KDKA on its 560 meter wave, with sufficient volume, freedom from fading and freedom from static to permit enjoyable reception for an entire evening. With a good short wave receiver, however, KDKA on its 62.5 meter wave may nearly always be tuned in with good volume and with all the quality and freedom from disturbance of a good local station.

Aside from the reception of foreign radio-casting stations generally possible with a good short wave receiver, reliable reception of such American short wave radio-casters as KDKA, WABC, WLW, and of long distance amateur, commercial, and naval communication, there are also several stations sending out experimental "television" signals.

At the time of this writing WGY is transmitting experimental television signals on a wavelength of approximately 21.9 meters, with good volume, and on Sunday evenings from 10:15 to 10:30. While these signals are not being received in New England at present, due to the "fading" of short wave transmission, they are reported with good volume along the Pacific coast.

The 85 meter signals which are on the air every evening from 10 to 10:30 from WLEX, Lexington, Mass., at this time, however, are being picked up with good intensity in and around Boston.

One of the most important parts of a television reception system is a good short wave receiver for intercepting the signals. A special type of resistance coupled audio amplifier is then necessary to build up the signal to sufficient intensity and finally a means is required for converting the signal into an image. At present, many experimenters are employing a neon lamp and a revolving "scanning disc" for this latter purpose.

The National Screen Grid Short Wave receiver comprises several rather unique features. One is the single tuning control. Another is the resistance coupled audio amplifier which is a foundation unit design which permits an efficient layout of parts, with but

a few connections to be made by the assembler. As a result of the 222 in the first stage, the sensitivity of the receiver in general is materially better than that of the plain regenerative detector type formerly so much in use. Furthermore, the use of the 222 ahead of the essential regenerative detector prevents radiation—a problem which would soon become quite serious if all the short wave receivers were of the radiating variety. Still another important advantage secured by the use of the UX222 tube as in the National Screen Grid short wave receiver is the elimination of tuning "holes" or dead spots commonly encountered with plain regenerative receivers.

Although heretofore rather carefully placed shielding has been considered essential to a receiver using the UX222 tube, the use of the untuned antenna circuit employed in the National Screen Grid short wave receiver makes shielding unnecessary. The elimination of the shielding not only reduces the cost of parts and simplifies the work of construction, but also makes it a simple matter to change coils when going from one band to another.

To cover the band from 15 to 115 meters (2.65 to 20 megacycles) four interchangeable transformers are used. These transformers are quite different in a number of respects from the conventional "short wave coils" with which everyone is familiar.

In the past it has been the general practice to employ coils of fairly large diameter—usually about 3 inches or so. As a result, all but perhaps the 100-meter coil would have a diameter much greater than its length. It is a well-known fact that the most efficient coil is one having what is known technically as "unity form factor," or in other words a length of winding equal to the diameter. By using a smaller than customary diameter and at the same time varying the spacing between turns and size of wire, a coil of high efficiency for each band has been developed.

In addition, in order to secure a high mutual inductance between the primary and secondary of the R.F. transformer without unnecessarily high capacity coupling, the primary or plate coil is wound of very fine wire located between the turns of the secondary or grid coil. The tickler winding in each instance is located in a slot at the low potential end of the transformer.

The exact number of tickler turns for each transformer was determined only after considerable experimental work, as even a half turn more or less than the optimum value greatly reduces the smoothness of regeneration. One of the most essential and most neglected features of a good short wave inductance is rigidity. Without

rigidity any slight vibration or jar in the room where the receiver is being operated will result in unsteady signals. Also, such coils will not stand up under continual handling, with the result that stations are seldom received from time to time at the same dial setting.

In the case of the coils described herewith, such difficulties are entirely overcome by winding the transformers on threaded mica-tube, and soldering the ends of each coil directly to the special one-piece contacts located around the bottom of the tube.

While some readers may think that the use of such a mica-tube will increase the losses in the coils by a noticeable amount, such has been found not to be the case, as the dielectric is located in the weakest part of the magnetic field of the coil.

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Miss Florence M. Inman, Lorain, O. Mr. W. Inman, Lorain, O. Mr. and Mrs. R. McCallum, Dayton, O. Mr. and Mrs. Bery Gerke, Rochester, N. Y.

George E. Bowman and family, Conn. Mrs. G. B. Howe, Traverse City, Mich. Lieben M. Atwood, Medford, Mass. Mrs. T. J. Halston Jr. and son, Harwood Drive, Pa.

Mrs. and Mr. G. L. Link, Brooklyn, N. Y. Mrs. and Mr. McClure, New Era, Mich. Nyda McClure, Hibbing, Minn. Mrs. Anna P. Burton, Hibbing, Minn. Marion H. Byron, Hibbing, Minn. Mrs. C. S. Baker, St. Charles, Ill. Jean Scoley, Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Robert C. Scoley, Chicago, Ill. Robert C. Scoley, Chicago, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. William H. Pinder, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Foreign Student Scholarships in American Schools and Colleges

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Cleveland, O.

ONE of the many features that has drawn to the American campus the 15,000 foreign students which it educates annually is the increasing number of scholarships which are offered to men and women from other lands. College officials recognize the broadening influence which foreign students have in their midst, and whenever finances permit, a special scholarship for foreigners is established.

There are more than 1000 foreign students registered in American institutions of higher learning who are in attendance by virtue of a special scholarship. While in the majority of instances available scholarships are unrestricted as to the nationality of the holder, quite a number are offered with special nationalities in mind.

There are scholarships for students from Belgium, China, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Japan, Latin America, Persia—in short, from so many countries from which students come. The University of Michigan, for instance, offers 25 scholarships, known as the Barbour Scholarships, for women of Oriental nationality. The Colorado School of Mines offers one scholarship annually to each province of Canada, the holder being allowed exemption from all tuition and laboratory fees for four years, provided a satisfactory scholastic standing is maintained.

On a Basis of Character

Harvard University offers a Chester D. Pugsley scholarship in international law to a Central American student who is eligible for admission to the Harvard Law School. There are also the Charles Henry Pike Fellowships, the Victor Emmanuel Chapman Memorial Fellowship, the Henry P. Davidson scholarships for students from France and England. The Davidson scholarships are offered at \$1500 a year, each with free tuition, the holders being chosen from undergraduates at Oxford or Cambridge on a basis of character, scholarship and fitness to represent the university.

The Chinese Educational Mission scholarships are, perhaps, the most widely known of opportunities offered to foreign students in American universities. A full scholarship provides tuition and fees, traveling expenses and \$80 a month for living expenses; while a partial scholarship provides a monthly allowance of \$40.

These scholarships, made available through the Boxer Indemnity Fund, fall under five classifications: scholarships for five years are granted to Tsing Hua men; for four years to Chinese women; for three years to graduates pursuing research in engineering, agriculture or law; for one year to teachers; and partial scholarships to other Chinese students.

In Small Denominational College

Most of the scholarships offered to foreign students take care of tuition and laboratory expenses, but in a number of cases, board and room are also a part of the scholarship. This is largely the case in the smaller denominational colleges. The St. John's College in Pennsylvania, for instance, grants to a French student board and tuition for one year; the Vassar Scholarship at Vassar College, open to a Japanese girl, covers room, board and tuition; the Jussereau Scholarship at St. John's College provides room, board and tuition fees.

Mount Holyoke College is one of the most liberal colleges in attracting foreign students. There are scholarships for Chinese, Japanese, and South American girls. Other well-known women's colleges with scholarships for foreign girls are Smith

College, Vassar, Wellesley, and Radcliffe. The Stevens Missionary Scholarships at Cornell are offered to Chinese girls, while those at the Frances Shimer Junior College in Illinois are offered to South American girls.

Of scholarships in special lines of study there are many in engineering, medicine and agriculture. The Colorado School of Mines has mining scholarships open to Chinese, Cuban, Porto Rican and Filipino students. The University of Arizona offers the Titcomb Fellowship and the B. F. Johnson Fellowship to students from the National University of Mexico specializing preferably in agriculture. The Philadelphia College of Pharmacy offers two scholarships open

to foreigners. The Willard D. Straight Fellowship for Foreign Students, valued at \$1200, is available at the New York School of Social Research.

There are also a number of exchange scholarships between America and various European countries; and a few offered by foundations such as the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial Fund. There are also a limited number of traveling scholarships, perhaps the best known being those offered to the Kahn Foundation for the Foreign Travel of Japanese Teachers, which are available to teachers in one of the Imperial Universities of Japan or to graduates who are actually studying in Daikoku.

Foreign students, to be eligible for scholarships, should have a sufficient knowledge of the English language to understand lectures, to take part in class discussions, and to take written examinations.

Co-operative Parents

A FEW years ago Professor Findlay of Manchester University made the following statement:

"The parent is the undiscovered element in education, an element that has not been reckoned with so far." This assertion was truly prophetic. Today parents no longer refer proudly to the particular school in which they "finished" their education, for slowly but surely it is dawn upon the world that education is an ever continuing process, which neither begins nor ends with school. And so we hear of parents and grandparents being fellow students with the young folks and doing creditable work.

The parents who have neither the desire nor the opportunity to enter school or college have the privilege of co-operating with the teachers in many ways. Under our present school curriculum the teaching is more or less collective, and it is the parents' prerogative to supplement this by giving the individual attention which each child requires. One mother who always made a point of becoming acquainted with her children's teachers found them most interested in the distinctive characteristics, talents and aims of the children. Notes were compared, problems discussed and solutions worked out together. The children reaped many benefits from this happy co-operation between parent and teacher.

An occasional invitation to dine with the family was greatly appreciated by the teachers, who had few opportunities for tasting the joys of real home life. In talking things over, one of these teachers said: "Few of the children in my class receive any help or encouragement from their parents. Most of the fathers are too engrossed in business, politics, or golf to take much interest in their children; and the mothers who are not too busy

scrubbing floors and washing dishes find their time fully occupied with dancing, bridge parties, or some other form of amusement. We find no difficulty in discovering the few children whose parents are really interested in them and in their work, and it is a real joy to teach such youngsters."

In looking over his small son's monthly report card, a father noticed that only 10 marks were given for "conduct." Upon being questioned, Jimmy admitted that he often laughed, talked and played in school. Instead of punishing him, the father had a little talk with his boy about "conduct" and explained to him that everybody had his part to play in maintaining the honor of his school and class. Jimmy caught his first glimpse of altruism and co-operation, and it aroused his latent sense of chivalry. The next month when the father looked over his boy's report card, he was delighted to see that he had 100 marks for conduct.

In writing of his parents a well-known man told of a period in his childhood when lessons seemed particularly hard, and he became discouraged and consequently did not make good progress. Eventually he went to his mother and talked it over with her. Simply and logically, she pointed out to him and solved the problem must first be met and solved in his own thought; then she explained that the word "educate" is derived from the Latin verb which combines the letters "e," meaning from, with "ducere," to lead—that is, to lead from or draw out. Therefore, real education did not consist of instilling facts into the pupil, but of drawing out the fundamental faculties of perception, reason, memory, application, and judgment. The lessons taught in school provided opportunities for cultivating and exercising these faculties. That was the turning point in that boy's life; discouragement gave place to interest and alertness, and steady, continued progress was made.

There are many reasons for this. We have him who comes to college merely to idle time, and perhaps his father's money, away. Perhaps it is for the best that he chooses such a

Those Who Go to College

AWARE of the fact that American institutions of higher learning are turning out larger and larger classes year by year, one must pause to wonder how so many are going to find "white-collared positions." I was startled to learn from a large taxicab and bus company that approximately 25 per cent of their employees were graduates of some college or technical school and that a much larger percentage of the men had at least graduated from high school. At a publishing house I found a similar case, men who had graduated from college, or the equivalent, working for unbelievably low salaries.

This at once may seem to be a triumph for education, but the other aspect of the situation reveals that either our conception of the value of college study is exaggerated or that too many people are educated! This statement may seem to be absurd, but an interview with the dean of one of our largest universities brought out a view that was somewhat stimulating.

Armed with my facts as to unemployment of college graduates, I asked the dean candidly if he thought that too many men and women were struggling to secure a college education.

"No," he replied, "there will never be too many college graduates. In fact, the continued growing competition and the necessity of being able to meet the stringent standards will tend to make it essential for every man and woman to possess a higher education."

Not Too Many Graduates
The trouble lies not in the fact that there are too many graduates but rather that these are not competent for the positions which they would like to command. They believe, however, that they are qualified for these positions by the mere securing of a degree or diploma.

"There," emphasized the dean, "lies the evil directly. Too many people place too much significance in the fact that they are so honored when in reality it means nothing. There are always two kinds of graduates—those who receive the diploma and those who earn it. No American higher institution makes the pretense of being an incubator of geniuses. College, in the final analysis, gives the individual in return exactly what he or she puts into it. And there are indeed too many who are putting too little into it to secure any reward."

"There are many reasons for this. We have him who comes to college merely to idle time, and perhaps his father's money, away. Perhaps it is for the best that he chooses such a

place to idle away in preference to the many inviting pitfalls into which he might easily wander. Then we have the student who is too ignorant to actually master his courses and who finally manages to struggle through in either the required or a longer number of years.

"But," he explained, "neither of these two is the major ailment of the college graduate problem. The chief fault is that not enough students know what they are best fitted for and what pursuit of endeavor they should follow. Every year we have students suddenly change courses who in the end graduate with a degree which will avail them nothing in the outside world."

"What is the cause of this? Not enough forethought and lack of interest. Too many students fail to see the seriousness of a proper choice. A college graduate must be specialized in some particular form of endeavor if he is to justify demand a place for himself in the world. He must know his special field thoroughly. All the knowledge of the related sciences will avail him nothing if he cannot prove himself a master of his special endeavor."

Eliminating the Unnecessary
"You may ask if the student is not forced to assimilate too much while at college. That is probably true. By degrees we are eliminating various unnecessary courses and detailing those which we feel tend directly to train the student for his special vocation."

"General knowledge, understand, is priceless, but its value is ever secondary to a definite source of livelihood. Since so many men and women who leave college are dependent upon themselves in this respect, it is essential that they train themselves primarily for those positions which will reward them and then perhaps allow them to pursue their favorite courses for diversion."

"But," concluded the dean, "as I stated before, rewards come only to the conscientious. You may fool the college authorities and secure your diploma, but you can't deceive the world outside. There are too many in it wiser and more learned in the ways of life than yourself."

"My advice to every man and woman is to go to college if you have some definite goal in view, struggle for it and attain it. Success will be yours! But, if you anticipate going to college for merely the hip, hip hoorah, and with no definite ambition in your heart, college is not the

place for you, my friend. You will be able to spend those years more profitably in the college of hard knocks outside. College is for those who will struggle to secure an advantage."

I thanked the dean for his time and went away convinced that college, like life itself, offers a splendid analogy. One must aim to succeed.

Course for Waitresses

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Topeka, Kan.

THE art of being a waitress is to be taught in Kansas. A new course of study prepared by the Kansas State Teachers College has been issued in response to recommendations of Phil E. Zimmerman, state hotel commissioner. Teachers will be paid through the co-operation of C. M. Miller, in charge of vocational education under the Smith Hughes Act.

Authorities promoting this movement are confident that it will mean better standing for girls who earn their living waiting table, better service for employers and an improvement in accommodation for the patrons.

The course of study includes in each lesson first a demonstration, then practice of the project at hand, then a discussion which covers the broad field of public relations. Under the lesson head, "Receiving Guests and Taking Orders," are such topics as "How to Help an Old Person," "What to Do for a Man, Wife and Baby," "How to Treat the Smart Aleck." The lesson on serving dinner orders includes discussion of "Serving a Homelike Dinner to a Special Party."

Students in cafeteria service are instructed in such points of ethics as the effects of cheerful, prompt service, and avoidance of personal and unnecessary talk with patrons.

Attractive menus, careful service and the practical preparation of food will be included in the curriculum. Credit cards will be issued to girls who have taken these courses which should add to their value in helping secure positions. It is expected also that they will assist girls who wish to prepare themselves for promotion to such posts as dining-room managers.

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Pupils Found Value of English

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

San Diego, Calif.

EACH Monday, for five successive weeks, each pupil was to be prepared with an oral report, giving in concise fashion the approximate conversation resulting from his question to some business man or woman. "If I wished to become successful in your line of business, would the command of English which I have as an eighth-grader be sufficient?"

Every pupil chose his own "prospects" in salesmanship style for interviews. Each of the five interviewed by any one boy or girl must be in a different business from the other four. Clergymen and anyone connected with the school system were barred.

If the answer, in the judgment of the pupil, proved indifferent, trivial or unfavorable (in that it might not "please the teacher"), it was to be given just the same as near verbatim as possible, and the pupil gave in conclusion his estimate of that person's worth in dependable business relations, or in social affairs.

(It was an astonishing discovery to the teacher to find such mature judgments and estimations as the children formed, their radical conclusions becoming at times almost bombastic, as well as the number of new words they were adding to their personal vocabularies.)

The fourth week we began discussing individual reactions to the reports given by classmates, anticipating written composition for conclusion. Such profound topics as follow were some suggested by the

boys and girls, and were jotted down on a reserved bit of blackboard space:

Correct English for Pleasure and Profit.

The Larger Vocabulary: Why? Depends upon Our Application Now. Better English, Better Business. Are You Ambitious? What is the Basic Essential for Success in Business?

Good English in Business, Society, and Home.

Foreigners and the English Language in Business.

On the day of the concluding reports, everyone made a final decision for his theme subject, and on Wednesday following the compositions were entirely written in class to preclude any possible home influence. It had been understood that the best were to be divided into three groups, best fitted for First City Newspaper Publicity, Second, School Paper Semi-Editorials, and Third, Speeches in Student Body Assemblies.

In conclusion let me say: I doubt if any teacher ever got a bigger thrill out of "Teaching English" than I did by letting 175 boys and girls go out in salesmanship fashion and find out for themselves what the teachers are hired for, and why we drill and insist on "verbs and nouns and spelling and punctuation!"

M. H. N.

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Fire Burns Best in a Clean Gas Range

A GAS stove is only as strong as its weakest part. In the old days oven linings were exceedingly perishable, and would quickly rust out or burn through. The heat-resisting and rust-proof linings of modern ranges are much more lasting than those of antiquated models, but even these new materials give out in time, so that the oven is useless for precise results baking.

In practically all gas ranges the oven linings are replaceable, and a new set may be purchased and installed for only a few dollars. New linings will often double the life of the range. If the linings are still in good condition, although beginning to show signs of rust, the corrosion may be checked by getting rid of the present rust spots and preventing new ones from forming.

With sandpaper or fine steel-wool, buff down the eroded spots until the rust is completely removed, then apply a coating of stove oil or an unsalted cooking fat, preferably a vegetable oil or a solid vegetable fat. If the fat is used regularly, the sandpaper will not be needed again unless new rust spots appear.

Cleansing the Burners

The cooking top of the range together with all the burners should come out periodically for a thorough cleaning. It is surprising how much loose dirt will accumulate in and around the corners. Most of this may be removed with a cloth, soap and warm water.

After cleaning the burners, however, needs to be loosened with more strenuous treatment.

Before removing the burner, the worker should make sure that she knows how it is to be replaced. Work with one half the stove at a time in order to have the opposite half on which to boil the burners which are being cleaned. Over a lighted burner place a large enameled kettle filled with water to which baking or washing soda has been added in the proportion of one level tablespoonful to a gallon of water. Place the burners in the water and bring to a boil, boiling them until the grease is cut. Meanwhile, wipe carefully with a cloth around the valve and burner supports, being careful not to change the adjustment unless the way to reset it is known. Rinse the cleaned burners carefully in warm running water, dry them thoroughly, shake out the rust scales, and replace them on the clean half of the stove. Then light one of the clean burners and in the same way, cleanse those on the opposite side.

The flame on all the ports should be of about the same length. If one or another of them burns lower than the others, with a stiff wire hairpin or other available point, reach out the ports where the flame is short.

After cleansing the burners, the air shutter—that is, the perforated plate at the opening into the burner tube—often needs to be readjusted. This plate is held in position by a set screw, which may be loosened, whereupon the plate can be revolved in either direction. If the flame burns with a sharply defined yellow tip, the plate should be turned to give larger opening and thus admit more air. If the flame roars or back-fires, this may be corrected by making the opening smaller. A correctly adjusted burner determines to a great extent the efficiency of the range. One of the unpleasant results of yellow-tipped flames is blackened cooking utensils. To keep them looking and shiny, without too much physical labor, adjust the flame to give clearly defined blue cones inside a less sharply defined purplish area.

Flue Filters

Many people whose gas ranges are not connected to a flue opening use what is called "flue filters" to free the gases arising from the oven from cooking vapors. The chief purpose of this is to protect the kitchen walls from heat and discoloration. The local gas company will be able to recommend a satisfactory type of filter, but even with the best of them it is well to remember that their effectiveness usually depends upon the small ball of steel-wool through which the gases are strained. This should be renewed as often as it becomes befouled with rust and grease, or at least once in six months.

Home Making

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

IN THE August number of the Journal of Home Economics, Rutha Day Blinks, formerly of Iowa State College, Ames, Ia., gives suggestions for teaching food-marketing courses. The suggestions were made for a college course in food marketing, but Miss Blinks says that a high school course might be adapted from the reading of the article. It seemed that it would be invaluable to any club group who wished to do some practical work which would help women to understand where the dollars spent for food go, in order that they may become better acquainted with the questions of supply and demand and may more wisely expend the large proportion of the family's money which is entrusted to them.

There is space here to list but a few of the suggestions given in this article. Any club program committee interested will gain a great deal by sending 25 cents to Journal of Home Economics, 101 East Twentieth Street, Baltimore, Md., for a copy of the August issue of this magazine.

Lecture or essay projects: Report geographically the sources and study the transportation problems of all foodstuffs used by a family in one day. Make a study of who buys food for the household. What skills are needed by children to do a share of the purchasing?

The value of food legislation to the housewife. The family food budget. Study of food advertising, from housewife's viewpoint, including effect on price. Storage problems—history, growth, household adaptation. The entire market evaluation—what becomes of the consumer's dollar?

The retail store—types, costs and service.

Consumption economies—consumers' effect on the market. Laboratory study of market for following: Beverages, butter, milk, cheese, ice cream.

Canned goods vs. home canning. Cereals and baked goods, condiments and relishes, eggs, fats and oils, fresh, canned and dried. Meats—fresh, canned and dried. Poultry—fresh and canned. Vegetables—fresh, canned and dried. Sugars, syrups and honey.

Miss Blinks suggests that, if food factories or public markets are available, visits to them furnish ideal laboratory problems.

For possible lectures by persons available in every community the following are suggested:

Groceryman: The ideal marketer. Advertising, newspaper or publicity man: Buying as the advertiser sees it.

Butcher: Meat cutting demonstration. Housewives: Marketing discoveries and problems.

Special buyers in wholesale houses: How food is bought and dispersed. Marketing instructor, economist: History of marketing; Standardization; Consumption as it appears to the economist today.

One period is needed for labels, what the brand means, how to use it, what the food law requires to be printed on labels, where and when goods are packed, and the significance of any other information on labels.

Practice on grading different brands of canned goods may be had by having some member of the group ascertain the actual grades of the goods according to her judgment and check the results with the facts known.

A complete bibliography of books useful in such a course follows the article.

course, a little goes a long way. I have found there is quite a knack about cooking spaghetti; in the first place, I buy what is called "imported." Not that it is truly imported; it costs 99 per cent of the spaghetti consumed in the United States is made here; but the brand called "imported" is very superior to the ordinary variety. In cooking it is sure not to boil it too long. Like rice, it should still have a little "chew" to it when served.

From red beans and rice to one of Anatole's famous recipes is indeed going from the ridiculous to the sublime. From the hand of a Louisiana's incomparable artist himself, however, the writer was tendered the following:

Truite à l'Orly La Louisiane
Seven or eight small trout, 1/2 cup of olive oil, 2 lemons, 2 tablespoons of chopped parsley, 3 tablespoons of chopped shallots, salt and pepper to taste.

Remove scales from trout. Place in a bowl with olive oil, lemon juice, parsley, shallots, salt and pepper. Allow to marinate half an hour or longer. Remove from seasoning and dust slightly with flour. Dip each fish singly into batter, then plunge into pan of boiling fat. Remove when brown and serve with any good tomato sauce. Garnish with parsley.

Batter Recipe

One-half cup of flour, 1 teaspoonful of baking powder, 1 egg, previous seasoning of parsley, shallots, oil and lemon juice, which has been added a small quantity of water. Add flour and baking powder to the seasoning, and a little water for desired consistency, then the well-beaten egg.

Still a second of Anatole's favorites he was kind enough to write down. It reads:

Truite au Gratin La Louisiane

Two large trout (about 2 pounds each), 1 lemon, 1 large tomato; 1 dozen large shrimp, boiled and chopped; 1 dozen oysters, chopped (save the water from these); 3 tablespoons of chopped shallots, 4 tablespoons of chopped mushrooms, 1/2 teaspoonful of chopped fine herbs, 2 tablespoons of oil.

Clean the fish, removing head, tail, fins and bones. Place the fillets in cold water to cover, with juice of 1 lemon and lemon peel, salt and pepper. Bring to boil and remove from stove—do not boil it—allow fish to cool in this water. When ready to serve, place trout in the dish in which they are to be put on the table. Dust with a little salt and 1/2 teaspoonful of fine herbs.

Slice 1 tomato; lay one slice on each piece of trout, adding shrimp and oysters over all; sprinkle with chopped shallots, parsley and mushrooms. Bake well with butter, add brown sauce. Add cheese last of all. Bake in oven for 20 minutes.

Brown Sauce
Two large tomatoes, 1 egg; 1 tablespoonful of butter, about 1 cupful of oyster water. Brown tomatoes in butter. Thicken with flour; salt and pepper. Add oyster water. Cook gently, adding last the beaten yolk of one egg.

[Both of the above recipes have been given in quantities to serve four persons.]

Making a Radio Cabinet

With the completion of a five-tube Browning-Drake radio set, two radio enthusiasts did not feel that they could afford a cabinet for it, at least not for a time, so they decided to make a radio on mother's attic and see if they might find a little table or something that would serve the purpose, even temporarily. What should they discover in the attic but an old-fashioned washstand or commode! This would be the very thing, they thought, because the lower cabinet portion could be used for the dry cells and battery, while the long drawer across the top would be the very place for their call books and programs of particular interest. But it was such an unsightly thing, how would they ever make it presentable? After some thought and planning, it was decided to redecorate it, since there are many beautiful pieces of furniture now done in colors.

This old-fashioned commode was black, scraped and lacquered in black, and on each door of the cabinet and in the center front of the drawer, a transfer of a ship in gay colors was placed. The result was not only a useful piece of furniture but a most delightful touch of gaiety to the little den where many delightful evenings are spent.

Perhaps there are other articles which under "raid" might produce equally charming odd pieces of furniture, and which might serve a desired purpose even temporarily or permanently, with similar treatment.

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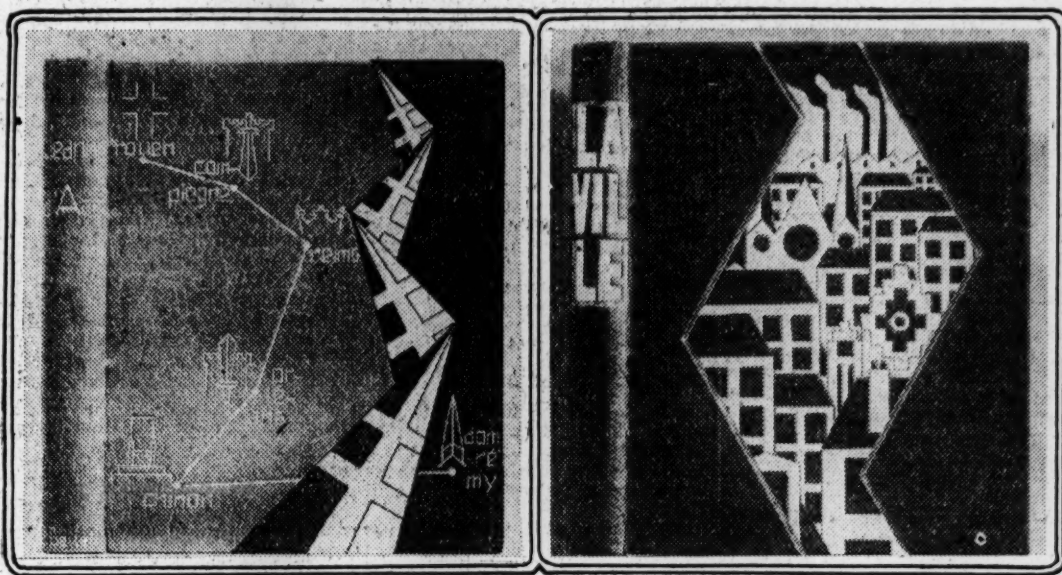
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Modern French Bookbinding

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BOOKMAN

BOOKBINDING in France is pursuing a modern tendency as striking as that found in painting, architecture, furniture-making, and other arts and applied arts. There still, however, remains a classic school of bookbinding giving place

with the gay night lights of Montmartre. With the wide space of the covers for ground, he commenced at the left with the utter darkness of night and worked up through scarcely defaced groups of many-storied buildings. These advanced in outline, now purple, now dusky brown, until they stopped short to



In the Binding at the Left, for the History of Jeanne d'Arc, by J. Delteil, Paul Bonnet has Traced the Progress of the Maid from Her Birthplace at Domremy to Her Martyrdom at Rouen. What She Experienced in the Towns Where the Crises of Her Life Were Met is Suggested by the Pictorial Images. At the Right, "La Ville," the Story of a Town, is Given This Symbolic Binding by Paul Bonnet as an Indication of the Contents.

none too willingly to the new fashion. But the two forms are equally interesting.

The public is familiar with what is generally called the classic style; the delicate tooling on the blue or red leather, the fine scrolls and chaste lines. Each volume is either

let through the flood of golden and red lights from Montmartre with signs and spirals.

Sets United by Design on Backs
Another feature of Bonnet's bindings applies to his treatments of sets of books. There may be, as he treats them, only two books in a set or 12. In the case of sets he lays chief emphasis on the backs as they are in evidence on a shelf and face the person coming to take down one of the volumes. His pattern runs over the backs of all the books, holding them

together as a complete unit. Sometimes he will spread the title across them, as with the four books called "Claudine," by Willy et Colette Willy. CLAUDE-DE-NE is written, two letters to each book. A design also goes obliquely across the backs joining the four together.

Three books by Jules Vallès, Bonnet composed as a unit by a pyramid design mounting nearly to the top of the middle book. A border was placed around it, thus falling mainly

Repair Kit for a Summer Home

BELOW is a list of tools and materials which are useful when one's home is far removed from repair shops and hardware stores. So far as possible, the items of greatest probable utility have been placed toward the front of the list.

Claw hammer; nail assortment; crosscut handsaw, medium size; two-bladed jackknife; small screwdriver; medium-sized screwdriver; wood screw assortment; 8-in. side-cutting pliers; 10 yard zinc oxide tape, 1-in. width; emery cloth; ambroid glue; 2 small c-clamps; 1 spool No. 18 copper wire; small plane; lubricating oil; and grease; tacks; half-sized hatchet; bicycle monkey wrench; extra screen wire; 10-in. flat file; screen door spring; screw eyes, several sizes; coat hooks, screw-in style; few sq. ft. tape; paint brush; cleaner; copper rivets; cold chisel; hand drill.

Hammer, nails and saw are the "three indispensables" and, like most of the other items, need no explanation. The side-cutting pliers are extremely useful, in town as well as in the woods, serving not only to cut and band wire but for pounding, and for getting a grip on small objects. The zinc oxide tape is almost a repair kit by itself. It is an instantaneous mender of holes and tears in articles of wood, leather, metal, glass or cloth. It may be used for sealing watertight the lids of friction top cans. Run over the cork and down the sides of a bottle, it will hold the cork in securely. A strip around the top of a bottle and another around the bottom will protect the glass against breakage, to a great extent. It will mend broken ax handles, provide makeshift hinges, and be useful in many other ways which will be apparent when the need arises.

Here and There

Emery cloth is useful for removing rust, and a 2x8-inch strip glued to a narrow paddle and hung in the kitchen makes an excellent knife sharpener. Ambroid glue is specified because it is very strong and waterproof. Marketed particularly for mending canvas, it is no less useful for other repairs, together with the clamps for holding glued surfaces in contact until the glue has set.

The plane will be useful during

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White or Gray 12 for \$1.00

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Shop Through the MOON DOOR for the HOUSEHOLD CHINESE GIFT BOX containing:

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Gift box sent Parcel Post Collect, and money refunded if not delighted. Address orders to JENNETTE SEARIGHT, Alhambra, Cal.

Linen Novelty Handkerchiefs
Women's Imported Novelty, white linen, H. S. hand printed, assorted colors, 10% in. 6 for \$1.00

Women's Imported Hand Boiled French Prints, white linen, assorted design in colors, 10% in. 6 for \$1.00

Men's Special Import, White Linen Hand Boiled Prints, H. S. hand, 17 1/2 in., in assorted colors. 6 for \$1.00

Catalog in colors FREE

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damp weather, when doors and windows swell and stick. Metal objects exposed to damp air will be protected from rust by a light coating of grease. If the screen door develops a hole, cut out a square of screen wire, ravel a few strands of fish line, thrust the exposed wires through the mesh of the old screen and clinch them neatly on the other side.

A few square feet of tar paper may prove a convenience in mending a leaky roof. Copper rivets will mend leaks in cooking vessels. Enlarge the hole with a nail, push the shank of a rivet through, and hammer it flat, with hatchet head or pliers held against the rivet head to resist the blows.

Counsel for Emergencies
One of the most generally useful items of a repair kit is not listed because every home contains it—soap. A cake of soap rubbed where a door binds against the jam quite often will make planning the door unnecessary. It is also excellent to reduce the sticking of dresser drawers. Remove the drawer and put soap upon the parts which grate against the dresser.

The hand drill will penetrate any but very hard metal, but its chief use is to assist when screws are to be driven into hard woodwork; drill a small hole first and then drive the screw.

If woodwork has rotted and previously driven screws pull out, enlarge the hole with drill or knife blade, whittle a peg the proper size, coat the peg with glue, drive it into the hole and allow the glue to set. Redrive the screw and it will hold in its former location.

Repel moths from your coats, suits, blankets, etc., whether in closet or trunk, with F. A. G. Moth Repellent. Housewives throughout the country are enthusiastic over this effective repellent which cannot spot, spill or stain and does not come in contact with clothes.

It will protect your money will be promptly refunded. An can of this repellent product placed in every closet, store room and trunk or wherever moths seem possible, will insure protection against moth damage. In large closets use two or more cans, according to size of closet.

Two full-sized cans sent prepaid upon receipt of \$1.00. Order Moth Repellent, 807 Main St., Riverside, Calif.

Protect Your Furs and Clothing Against MOTHS Without Spraying Leaves No Odor—Can't Spill or Stain

Repel moths from your coats, suits, blankets, etc., whether in closet or trunk, with F. A. G. Moth Repellent. Housewives throughout the country are enthusiastic over this effective repellent which cannot spot, spill or stain and does not come in contact with clothes.

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Scallops in New Guises

SCALLOPS are considered at their best during the months that oysters are said to be "out of season." This is fortunate for the housewife, as many of the most ordinary methods of preparing oysters can be utilized in the serving of scallops. This familiar bivalve, with its prettily tinted radiating ribs and undulating edge, gives as an edible portion only its single adductor muscle, which forms the hinge of the shell. This is sometimes called the "eye." The remaining portion is often thrown back into the sea, or when kept, is used as fish bait or for a fertilizer. This explains why scallops are not marketed in the shell and why it is necessary to purchase these separately. They are sometimes obtainable from the fish dealer selling the scallops, but are usually bought in the kitchen utensil department of large shops. The housewife then treats the shells like any other individual baking dish and has them thoroughly scrubbed inside and out, after rinsing, and put aside for another time. It is said that the long list of familiar "scallop" or "escalloped" dishes owe their origin to the use of the shell of the scallop as a baking container. This would seem to be etymologically possible, as the prefix "esc" signifies "out of" and would explain how the prepared food was served and eaten, out of a scallop shell.

Hotels and restaurants serve scallops in much greater variety than the home caterer usually undertakes, although many of these somewhat unfamiliar methods of utilizing scallops are simple and inexpensive. Too often they are never cooked in any other way than fried in deep fat. An easy and delicious dish is called "Scallops Poitevine," or "Scallops à la Poitevine" which takes its name from the creamy, well-flavored sauce.

Scallops Poitevine
The scallops are first put into just enough boiling water to cover them and simmered for five minutes. This liquor is then strained and kept to use as part of the liquid for the sauce, which is a medium white sauce, flavored with a little lemon juice, finely minced parsley, and with one or more egg yolks beaten in after the removal of the sauce from the fire. The introduction of shredded mushrooms and the liquor in which they are parboiled is an improvement, the combination of mushroom liquor and that from the scallops flavoring the sauce deliciously and

making it quite out of the ordinary. This preparation is suitably served on toast, like creamed oysters, or may be made slightly thicker, put into scallop shells or any individual ramekins, sprinkled with buttered crumbs and browned in a quick oven. So cooked, scallops make also an excellent sauce to serve with a boiled white-fleshed fish. Shreds of pimento are often used where mushrooms are omitted and give flavor as well as a bit of color.

Flaked Scallop Canapé
Large scallops, parboiled and broken into bits, can be prepared as are crabflakes and will prove equally delicious and usually much cheaper. If to be served cold the scallops should be allowed to cool in the water in which they are parboiled, this accentuates the flavor of the scallops, but is usually bought in the kitchen utensil department of large shops. The housewife then treats the shells like any other individual baking dish and has them thoroughly scrubbed inside and out, after rinsing, and put aside for another time. It is said that the long list of familiar "scallop" or "escalloped" dishes owe their origin to the use of the shell of the scallop as a baking container. This would seem to be etymologically possible, as the prefix "esc" signifies "out of" and would explain how the prepared food was served and eaten, out of a scallop shell.

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AMONG THE RAILROADS

By FRANKLIN SNOW

THE growing number of vice-presidents of some railroads recalls the account of the vice-president of a well-known New York bank who was playing golf with an acquaintance. The latter asked the former his business, to which he replied, "I am vice-president of the Blank Trust Company."

"Well, well," responded the other, "I am a vice-president of that same company. We vice-presidents ought to get to know one another better."

The purport of the story can be appreciated by those who have read the imposing list of bank officers, with 15 or 20 vice-presidents, this being of course based largely upon the ability of each of these officials to bring accounts to the bank.

The analogy in a railroad sense is illustrated by the action of one large eastern railway which has announced the election of a new officer of this rank with regularity during recent months until it now has 14 vice-presidents, probably the largest number of officials with this rank ever included in one railroad. So numerous have they become that the titles have the name of the city in which they are located, as for example, "vice-president-New York."

The reason is to give the company stronger "representation" at strategic points. A number of assistant vice-presidents are also listed in the railroad's imposing total of 350 general officers. Those who point out that this is an increase in overhead expenses are met by the assertion that more official positions opens the way to promotion for more subordinates to positions with a title, a desirable factor in the operations of great companies.

order that passengers may be sure they are actually in the "wild west." On the station grounds at Mandan, North Dakota, on the west bank of the Missouri River, the railroad has established a typical Indian village, from which the chief, and members of his family come over to the station to greet the North Coast Limited as it passes through.

A 10-minute stop is made in order that passengers may watch the Indians execute their dances, to the accompaniment of tom-toms, drums and weird cries.

"Land of the Sky"

Additional summer service is being maintained by the Southern Railway to Asheville, North Carolina, with through sleeping cars from all important cities east of the Mississippi River. Asheville is within 24 hours of most important points in the east, and through trains are scheduled from Chicago, St. Louis, New York and Washington, Jacksonville, New Orleans, and various other cities on the line of the Southern and its connections.

Due to the recent acquisition of hundreds of square miles in the immediate vicinity of Asheville for the projected Smoky Mountains National Park, an increased interest in this section has been manifested.

Fastest New England Train

The Flying Yankee of the Boston & Maine Railroad, between Boston and Portland, Me., is said to be one of the fastest non-stop trains in the United States. It makes the 111-mile run in 2 hrs. 25 min., at an average of 46.1 miles an hour, a speed exceeded by relatively few trains.

Additional Truck Service

An extension of the Boston & Maine Railroad's motor truck service to include 37 new points in Massachusetts and New Hampshire has been made. The motor truck picks

up small lot less-than-carload shipments and brings them to a specific point where, with other such small lots, full carloads may be made up. Similarly, inbound shipments are brought in straight cars to the break-up points, from whence they are distributed by motor truck, expeditiously and without the time and cost of transferring them to other freight cars for movement to their final destination.

Steel Cars

With the 300 steel coaches now being built for it, the Pennsylvania Railroad will have 5501 all-steel passenger cars in its service. In addition to the coaches now on order, it is purchasing a number of steel baggage cars, express cars, and others of similar composition.

To celebrate the passing of the wooden car for passenger service, a friendly contest has been issued depicting by illustrations the evolution of the passenger car, from the first type operated in 1831 on the Camden & Amboy Railroad, down through the Civil War period, to the introduction of the first motor truck New York-Chicago express, the Pennsylvania Limited, in 1898, and on to the present type, which is 80 feet in length, seats 88 passengers, and weighs 123,000 pounds.

"Good Morning"

When one calls the Pennsylvania Railroad in Chicago, the operator responds with a friendly, "Good morning, Pennsylvania Railroad."

The same practice obtains at the French Line's office in New York and at numerous hotels throughout the country, a policy which obviously builds good-will as well as creating a friendly contact at the beginning of a telephone conversation.

Of Interest to Travelers

A huge relief map of Canada and the United States has appeared re-

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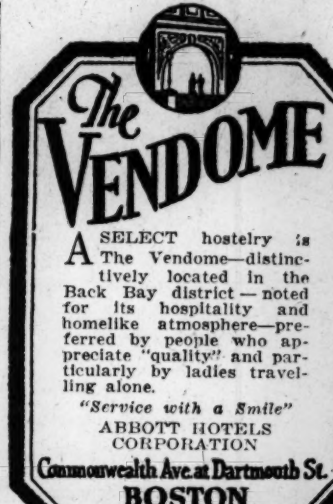
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The PRINCE EDWARD Saint John, N. B.

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UNITED HOTELS COMPANY OF AMERICA

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Oregon

Sovereign Hotel

APARTMENTS

Broadway & Madison

Portland, Ore.

European Plan

All Rooms Bath.

Moderate Rates

Prevail

Situational 1 block from theatre and shopping districts, offering excellent accommodations, including completely equipped kitchenettes if desired, as well as maintaining an excellent dining room.

Mallory Hotel

171 Lowndes St., Portland, Ore.

AMERICAN PLAN

Close to business district, yet sufficiently removed to insure quiet.

Excellent dining room. Rooms and suites with or without bath at moderate rates.

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OSBURN HOTEL

EUGENE, OREGON

A Modern First-Class Hotel

High-class, moderately priced, quiet, close-in district. Beautiful Dining Room, Home Cooking, Catering, Tourists, Special attention given ladies traveling alone.

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"YOUR WESTERN HOME"

IMPERIAL HOTEL

In the heart of the shopping district.

PORTLAND OREGON

HOTEL PORTLAND

HOTEL PORTLAND

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HOTEL PORTLAND

HOTEL PORTLAND

HOTEL PORTLAND

California

New Hotel Rosslyn and Annex

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

5TH AND MAIN STREETS

Rates Per Day, European Plan

	SINGLE	DOUBLE
50 rooms	\$1.50	\$2.00
150 rooms	\$2.00	\$2.50-\$3.00
300 rooms with priv.	\$2.50-\$3.50	\$3.00-\$4.00
600 rooms with priv.	\$3.50-\$4.50	\$4.00-\$7.00

"Largest Popular-Priced Hotel on the Pacific Coast"

SAN FRANCISCO AT ITS BEST

Employed from this beautiful hotel, a Christian Science church in same block.

TAYLOR AT O'FARRELL

HOTEL CALIFORNIAN

STEWART HOTEL

For Convenience, Comfort, Good Meals and Very Moderate Rates in

SAN FRANCISCO

The CLIFTON

In the heart of SAN FRANCISCO

Ranking among America's fine hotels

140 rooms with bath

Single from \$4

Double from \$6

B. MIRALLO

California

SANTA BARBARA

The SAN DIEGO HOTEL

on Broadway

We try to meet every requirement

Rates \$1.00 to \$4.00 per day

HOTEL CLARK

Corner Eddy and Taylor Streets

Rates: \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50

SAN FRANCISCO

Tennessee

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20 MIN. FROM CHATTANOOGA

A Seth Raynor 18 hole golf course, marvelous tree covered paths, mountain clear water for swimming, fresh water pool in lake, hiking through historical scenes or trackless forests, broad motor highways, canoeing and fishing, superb tennis courts—all are here in their perfection. You need a blanket every night.

Come to the South's most palatial resort, where your invigorated appetite is tempted by delicacies from the world over.

The Rendezvous of the Elite

Write for Literature

Lookout Mt. Tenn.

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LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Residential, lovely Wilshire district, American or European plan. Garage, car lines, near church. 6th Year Church.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

HOTEL Normandie

Residential, lovely Wilshire district, American or European plan. Garage, car lines, near church. 6th Year Church.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

HOTEL Cecil

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

In beautiful Wilshire district, Take R or S car, or Wilshire Bus to WESTGATE HOTEL

443 S. Western Ave.

LOS ANGELES

By month without bath, \$30—\$35

By month with bath, \$35—\$40—\$45

Comfort without extravagance.

Attractive daily and weekly rates.

Near Wm. R. Reddig, Mgr.

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

Hotel Cecil

Fireproof. Every Room with Bath

Central Location

Single \$1.50, \$2.50; Double, \$2.50, \$1.50

WHITTEN & DIX, Proprietors

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CAZADERO, SONOMA COUNTY CALIFORNIA

A place of luxurious quiet and restful content. Broad acreage, age-old trees and tranquil waters assure beauty and solitude for those desiring it.

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Home cooking, trained care for children, swimming pools make Trop's a place where you will come again.

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NIAGARA FALLS

WHITE MTS.

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MOHAWK TRAIL

BERMUDA

CALIFORNIA

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Texas

HOUSTON HOSPITALITY

In HOUSTON

The BEN MILAN

250 rooms

In HOUSTON

SA HOUSTON

200 rooms

In BEAUMONT

The I.A. SALLE

250 rooms

Operation of O'LEARY, MICKELSON & HALL

The WARWICK

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"The South's Finest Apartment Hotel"

Rooms, suites, apartments, facing beautiful Hermann Park with its Municipal Golf Course. Transient rates \$3.00 per day and up.

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HOTEL GEORGIA

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VANCOUVER, B. C., CANADA

EUROPEAN PLAN

320 Rooms—320 Baths

Vancouver's New Modern Hotel

Rates: Single from \$3.00 Double from \$4.50

Dining Room Coffee Shop

Afternoon Tea

JOHN A. WELDON, Manager

Hotel Grosvenor

840 Howe Street

VANCOUVER, CANADA

European Plan

Rates \$1.50 to \$5.00 Per Day

F. W. M. ROWE, Manager

Dominion Hotel

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA

Central and Modern—200 Rooms—100 with bath. Rates from \$1.50

DINING ROOM and ENGLISH GRILL

New Canadian Service

STEPHEN JONES

PRINCE GEORGE

TORONTO, CANADA

Magnificently Furnished. Liberally Conducted. Cuisine Unexcelled. Courteous and Prompt Service. European Plan.

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You live on "The Voyage of Your Dreams." One day, on the Riviera of Africa, at Algiers—the second day after, on the French Riviera, Monte Carlo, Mentone—a week later, in the Holy Land, Egypt next and golden days in old Cairo—a month later, India for 12 of the most absorbing days of your life.

You cross the

NEW YORK CURB MARKET

3	Am Cyan Bf.....	35%	35	35	6 Gulf Oil Pa 5847..	100	100
1	Am Cyan pf.....	100%	100%	100%	6 Houston GG 61843	95	94
34	Am Dept Stores..	20%	20%	20%	11 Indep Oil 8839..	101	100
2	Am Gas & El.....	166	166	166	11 Inter Pw Sec 7857	97	97
1	Am Gas & El pf.106	106	106	106	14 Int Sec Corp 5847..	90%	90%
2	Maracaibo.....	4%	4%	4%	5 InterSt Pw 6562..	88%	37
1	B&L pf A.....	79	79	79	11 Kansas G&C 5847	99	89
1	Am Rolling Mills..	87	87	87	10 Lehigh Pw A2026	105	105
1	Rolling Mills.....	87	87	87	1 Lona, S'ta G 5847	105	105

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

Ins Co No Am...	70	70	79	F&M pf. p. 110	1085	1085
1 Insurance Sec...	25	25	25	60 Down p...	912	943
1 Inter Ins Co...	25	25	25	140 Cal & E...	943	943
1 Inter Print In...	42	42	42	100 Con Gas...	31	31
1 Inter Tel New...	45	45	45	100 Con Gas...	31	31
1 Inter Utilitie...	45	45	45	100 Con Gas...	31	31
1 Kimberly Clark...	52	52	52	100 Con Gas...	31	31
1 King Indus Co...	52	52	52	100 Con Gas...	31	31
1 Int Safety Raz B...	26	26	26	100 Con Gas...	31	31
10 Jaeger Mach...	37	37	37	100 Con Gas...	31	31
10 J. & P. Mach...	37	37	37	100 Con Gas...	31	31
2 Lefcourt Rich...	26	26	26	100 Con Gas...	31	31
2 Lefcourt Rich...	26	26	26	100 Con Gas...	31	31
2 Magdalena Syndr...	85	85	85	100 Con Gas...	31	31
1 Margay Oil Co...	37	37	37	100 Con Gas...	31	31
1 Martin Indus...	37	37	37	100 Con Gas...	31	31
7 Mavin Bottling Co...	16	16	16	100 Con Gas...	31	31
1 May's Shoe New...	58	58	58	100 Con Gas...	31	31
10 Mexico Oil...	16	16	16	100 Con Gas...	31	31

1 Mohawk Hud Pore	361	361	361	20 Ins Sec	261	261	261
2 National Service	361	361	361	21 Ins Sec	261	261	261
3 Nat Fuel & Gas	361	361	361	22 Ins Sec	261	261	261
7 Nat Rock Mach	361	361	361	23 Ins Sec	261	261	261
8 Nat Rock Mach	361	361	361	24 Ins Sec	261	261	261
11 Nauehm Pharm P	325	325	325	25 Ins Sec	261	261	261
2 Nobel (Oscar) Co	224	224	224	26 Ins Sec	261	261	261
3 Nobel (Oscar) Co	224	224	224	27 Ins Sec	261	261	261
10 N J Zinc	224	224	224	28 Ins Sec	261	261	261
1 Newmont Mining	157	157	157	29 Ins Sec	261	261	261
2 Nichols & Shephard	487	487	487	30 Ins Sec	261	261	261
6 Nipissing Mines	34	34	34	31 Ins Sec	261	261	261
7 Nipissing Mines	34	34	34	32 Ins Sec	261	261	261
11 Noranda Mines	504	504	504	33 Ins Sec	261	261	261
2 Ohio Corp	74	74	74	34 Ins Sec	261	261	261
3 Ohio Corp	74	74	74	35 Ins Sec	261	261	261
10 Pharmac Pore	25	25	25	36 Ins Sec	261	261	261
11 Pharmac Pore	25	25	25	37 Ins Sec	261	261	261
12 Pharmac Pore	25	25	25	38 Ins Sec	261	261	261
13 Pharmac Pore	25	25	25	39 Ins Sec	261	261	261
14 Pharmac Pore	25	25	25	40 Ins Sec	261	261	261
15 Pharmac Pore	25	25	25	41 Ins Sec	261	261	261
16 Pharmac Pore	25	25	25	42 Ins Sec	261	261	261
17 Pharmac Pore	25	25	25	43 Ins Sec	261	261	261
18 Pharmac Pore	25	25	25	44 Ins Sec	261	261	261
19 Pharmac Pore	25	25	25	45 Ins Sec	261	261	261
20 Pharmac Pore	25	25	25	46 Ins Sec	261	261	261
21 Pharmac Pore	25	25	25	47 Ins Sec	261	261	261
22 Pharmac Pore	25	25	25	48 Ins Sec	261	261	261
23 Pharmac Pore	25	25	25	49 Ins Sec	261	261	261
24 Pharmac Pore	25	25	25	50 Ins Sec	261	261	261
25 Pharmac Pore	25	25	25	51 Ins Sec	261	261	261
26 Pharmac Pore	25	25	25	52 Ins Sec	261	261	261
27 Pharmac Pore	25	25	25	53 Ins Sec	261	261	261
28 Pharmac Pore	25	25	25	54 Ins Sec	261	261	261
29 Pharmac Pore	25	25	25	55 Ins Sec	261	261	261
30 Pharmac Pore	25	25	25	56 Ins Sec	261	261	261
31 Pharmac Pore	25	25	25	57 Ins Sec	261	261	261
32 Pharmac Pore	25	25	25	58 Ins Sec	261	261	261
33 Pharmac Pore	25	25	25	59 Ins Sec	261	261	261
34 Pharmac Pore	25	25	25	60 Ins Sec	261	261	261
35 Pharmac Pore	25	25	25	61 Ins Sec	261	261	261
36 Pharmac Pore	25	25	25	62 Ins Sec	261	261	261
37 Pharmac Pore	25	25	25	63 Ins Sec	261	261	261
38 Pharmac Pore	25	25	25	64 Ins Sec	261	261	261
39 Pharmac Pore	25	25	25	65 Ins Sec	261	261	261
40 Pharmac Pore	25	25	25	66 Ins Sec	261	261	261
41 Pharmac Pore	25	25	25	67 Ins Sec	261	261	261
42 Pharmac Pore	25	25	25	68 Ins Sec	261	261	261
43 Pharmac Pore	25	25	25	69 Ins Sec	261	261	261
44 Pharmac Pore	25	25	25	70 Ins Sec	261	261</	

[illegible]

1 South Eastern ...	46%	46%	53	Venez H. 14	13%	13%
2 South Eastern ...	46%	46%	53	Venez H. 14	13%	13%
3 South Ice/Cell A. 19%	19%	19%	24	10 V. Mass RY11	11%	11%
4 South Ice/Cell A. 19%	19%	19%	24	10 V. Mass RY11	11%	11%
5 South Stores A. ...	28%	28%	28%	17 Waldorf ...	20%	20%
6 Span & J Corp. ...	7%	7%	7%	17 Waldorf ...	20%	20%
7 Span & J Corp. ...	7%	7%	7%	17 Waldorf ...	20%	20%
8 Steigel M&M pf. ...	5%	5%	5%	85 War Bros. 164%	162%	162%
9 Stand O Ind. ...	7%	7%	7%	\$2000 Am T&T 48	98%	98%
10 Stand O Ind. ...	7%	7%	7%	\$2000 Am T&T 48	98%	98%
11 Stand O Ind. ...	7%	7%	7%	100 Pac 78	110%	110%
12 Stand O Nebraska 44%	44%	44%	44%	100 Pac 78	110%	110%
13 Stand O Nebraska 44%	44%	44%	44%	100 Pac 78	110%	110%
14 Stand O Nebraska 44%	44%	44%	44%	100 Pac 78	110%	110%
15 Stand O Nebraska 44%	44%	44%	44%	100 Pac 78	110%	110%
16 Stand O Nebraska 44%	44%	44%	44%	100 Pac 78	110%	110%
17 Stand O Nebraska 44%	44%	44%	44%	100 Pac 78	110%	110%
18 Stand O Nebraska 44%	44%	44%	44%	100 Pac 78	110%	110%
19 Stand O Nebraska 44%	44%	44%	44%	100 Pac 78	110%	110%
20 Stand O Nebraska 44%	44%	44%	44%	100 Pac 78	110%	110%
21 Stand O Nebraska 44%	44%	44%	44%	100 Pac 78	110%	110%
22 Stand O Nebraska 44%	44%	44%	44%	100 Pac 78	110%	110%
23 Stand O Nebraska 44%	44%	44%	44%	100 Pac 78	110%	110%
24 Stand O Nebraska 44%	44%	44%	44%	100 Pac 78	110%	110%
25 Stand O Nebraska 44%	44%	44%	44%	100 Pac 78	110%	110%
26 Stand O Nebraska 44%	44%	44%	44%	100 Pac 78	110%	110%
27 Stand O Nebraska 44%	44%	44%	44%	100 Pac 78	110%	110%
28 Stand O Nebraska 44%	44%	44%	44%	100 Pac 78	110%	110%
29 Stand O Nebraska 44%	44%	44%	44%	100 Pac 78	110%	110%
30 Stand O Nebraska 44%	44%	44%	44%	100 Pac 78	110%	110%
31 Stand O Nebraska 44%	44%	44%	44%	100 Pac 78	110%	110%
32 Stand O Nebraska 44%	44%	44%	44%	100 Pac 78	110%	110%
33 Stand O Nebraska 44%	44%	44%	44%	100 Pac 78	110%	110%
34 Stand O Nebraska 44%	44%	44%	44%	100 Pac 78	110%	110%
35 Stand O Nebraska 44%	44%	44%	44%	100 Pac 78	110%	110%
36 Stand O Nebraska 44%	44%	44%	44%	100 Pac 78	110%	110%
37 Stand O Nebraska 44%	44%	44%	44%	100 Pac 78	110%	110%
38 Stand O Nebraska 44%	44%	44%	44%	100 Pac 78	110%	110%
39 Stand O Nebraska 44%	44%	44%	44%	100 Pac 78	110%	110%
40 Stand O Nebraska 44%	44%	44%	44%	100 Pac 78	110%	110%
41 Stand O Nebraska 44%	44%	44%	44%	100 Pac 78	110%	110%
42 Stand O Nebraska 44%	44%	44%	44%	100 Pac 78	110%	110%
43 Stand O Nebraska 44%	44%	44%	44%	100 Pac 78	110%	110%
44 Stand O Nebraska 44%	44%	44%	44%	100 Pac 78	110%	110%
45 Stand O Nebraska 44%	44%	44%	44%	100 Pac 78	110%	110%
46 Stand O Nebraska 44%	44%	44%	44%	100 Pac 78	110%	110%
47 Stand O Nebraska 44%	44%	44%	44%	100 Pac 78	110%	110%
48 Stand O Nebraska 44%	44%	44%	44%	100 Pac 78	110%	110%
49 Stand O Nebraska 44%	44%	44%	44%	100 Pac 78	110%	110%
50 Stand O Nebraska 44%	44%	44%	44%	100 Pac 78	110%	110%
51 Stand O Nebraska 44%	44%	44%	44%	100 Pac 78	110%	110%
52 Stand O Nebraska 44%	44%	44%	44%	100 Pac 78	110%	110%
53 Stand O Nebraska 44%	44%	44%	44%	100 Pac 78	110%	110%
54 Stand O Nebraska 44%	44%	44%	44%	100 Pac 78	110%	110%
55 Stand O Nebraska 44%						

[illegible]

Walgreen	42%	42%
Walrus	17%	17%
Walrus	42%	42%
do war	9%	9%
Warner Bros.	26%	25%
Wire Wheel	26%	26%
Zenith Radio	31%	31%
Zonite Prod.	37%	37%

BONDS DOMESTIC

	High	Low	1:00
A Alabama P 4½-87 94½	94½	94½	94½
A Am Corp S 6½-87 94½	94½	94½	94½
A Am GP 12-88 94½	94½	94½	94½
A Am P 1, 68 2018-106	105½	105½	105½

BROKERS' LOANS INCREASE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Loans from brokers and dealers by reporting Federal Reserve member banks in New York City on August 8 increased \$1,000,000 over the previous week.

[illegible]

BLACKSTONE VALLEY GAS			
Cont G&E \$5 "35. 90%	90%	101%	101%
Cudny P 5 1/2% "37. 99	99	99	99
Dudny S 6 1/2% "36. 101%	101%	101%	101%
Dudny R 6 1/2% "36. 101%	101%	101%	101%
Denny&SL 6 "60. 85%	85%	85%	85%
Det C 6 "50 "50. 99%	99%	99%	99%
Det Int B 7 1/2 "52. 90	90	90	90
Det IB 6 1/2% "52. 98%	98%	98%	98%
Emp O&S 5 1/2% "42. 88	88	88	88
Fairb Morse 6 1/2 "42. 95%	95%	95%	95%
Fed WS 5 1/2% "57.100%	100%	100%	100%
Fisk R 5 1/2% "31. 83	83	83	83

PAWPUCKET, R. I. Aug. 10.—Stockholders of Blackstone Valley Gas Electric Company approved an increase of authorized stock from \$1,946,200 to \$3,000,000.

U. S. & FOREIGN SECURITIES

United States & Foreign Securities Corporation in the first half of 1937 earned \$1.34 a share, compared with 40 cents in the 1937 period.

**BIG GAIN SEEN
IN CORN CROP**

Government Report Notes
Improvement in Wheat
and Oats Also

cent below the five-year average production.

Large advances also are expected from oats and sweet potatoes. White potatoes were reported as sharing in the generally improved growing conditions, but it more than usual risk from blight was held probable. If low prices continue, the report said, a portion of this crop may not be dug.

The Department of Agriculture forecasts, as of Aug. 1, production of the principal crops as follows, in bushels unless otherwise indicated (900,000 omitted):

	Indicated	Harvested
Wheat	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Barley	100,000,000	100,000,000
Oats	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Rye	100,000,000	100,000,000
Corn	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Sorghum	100,000,000	100,000,000
Buckwheat	100,000,000	100,000,000
Speltz	100,000,000	100,000,000
Triticale	100,000,000	100,000,000
Wild rice	100,000,000	100,000,000
White potatoes	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Sweet potatoes	100,000,000	100,000,000
Yams	100,000,000	100,000,000
Cassava	100,000,000	100,000,000
Manioc	100,000,000	100,000,000
Arrowroot	100,000,000	100,000,000
Cassia	100,000,000	100,000,000
Almonds	100,000,000	100,000,000
Walnuts	100,000,000	100,000,000
Peanuts	100,000,000	100,000,000
Soybeans	100,000,000	100,000,000
Beans	100,000,000	100,000,000
Lentils	100,000,000	100,000,000
Peas	100,000,000	100,000,000
Chickpeas	100,000,000	100,000,000
Black-eyed peas	100,000,000	100,000,000
Green peas	100,000,000	100,000,000
Field peas	100,000,000	100,000,000
Winged beans	100,000,000	100,000,000
Adzuki beans	100,000,000	100,000,000
Black beans	100,000,000	100,000,000
Red beans	100,000,000	100,000,000
White beans	100,000,000	100,000,000
Yellow beans	100,000,000	100,000,000
Green beans	100,000,000	100,000,000
Black beans	100,000,000	100,000,000
Red beans	100,000,000	100,000,000
White beans	100,000,000	100,000,000
Yellow beans	100,000,000	100,000,000
Green beans	100,000,000	100,000,000
Black beans	100,000,000	100,000,000
Red beans	100,000,000	100,000,000
White beans	100,000,000	100,000,000
Yellow beans	100,000,000	100,000,000
Green beans	100,000,000	100,000,000
Black beans	100,000,000	100,000,000
Red beans	100,000,000	100,000,000
White beans	100,000,000	100,000,000
Yellow beans	100,000,000	100,000,000
Green beans	100,000,000	100,000,000
Black beans	100,000,000	100,000,000
Red beans	100,000,000	100,000,000
White beans	100,000,000	100,000,000
Yellow beans	100,000,000	100,000,000
Green beans	100,000,000	100,000,000
Black beans	100,000,000	100,000,000
Red beans	100,000,000	100,000,000
White beans	100,000,000	100,000,000
Yellow beans	100,000,000	100,000,000
Green beans	100,000,000	100,000,000
Black beans	100,000,000	100,000,000
Red beans	100,000,000	100,000,000
White beans	100,000,000	100,000,000
Yellow beans	100,000,000	100,000,000
Green beans	100,000,000	100,000,000
Black beans	100,000,000	100,000,000
Red beans	100,000,000	100,000,000
White beans	100,000,000	100,000,000
Yellow beans	100,000,000	100,000,000
Green beans	100,000,000	100,000,000
Black beans	100,000,000	100,000,000
Red beans	100,000,000	100,000,000
White beans	100,000,000	100,000,000
Yellow beans	100,000,000	100,000,000
Green beans	100,000,000	100,000,000
Black beans	100,000,000	100,000,000
Red beans	100,000,000	100,000,000
White beans	100,000,000	100,000,000
Yellow beans	100,000,000	100,000,000
Green beans	100,000,000	100,000,000
Black beans	100,000,000	100,000,000
Red beans	100,000,000	100,000,000
White beans	100,000,000	100,000,000
Yellow beans	100,000,000	100,000,000
Green beans	100,000,000	100,000,000
Black beans	100,000,000	100,000,000
Red beans	100,000,000	100,000,000
White beans	100,000,000	100,000,000
Yellow beans	100,000,000	100,000,000
Green beans	100,000,000	100,000,000
Black beans	100,000,000	100,000,000
Red beans	100,0	

All wheat	91	800	873	807
Oats	1,442	1,320	1,184	1,352
Barley	344	303	264	192
Rye	433	393	588	638
Flaxseed	245	215	266	201

**PROGRESS SHOWN FOR
GENERAL MOTORS IN**

GAMWELL COMPANY'S OUTLOOK The Company, manufacturer of fire alarms and fire alarm systems, reports for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1928, net earnings of \$509,292, and depreciation of \$509,292. After preferred dividends the balance of \$508,881 is equal to the balance of \$508,881 of the common outstanding May 31, 1928, and the balance of \$508,881 of the common share on the 67,500 shares of common at the beginning of the year. Stanley, president, states the Company is increasing production and has a larger amount of unfilled orders than at the same time a year ago, and the outlook for the coming year is promising.

of \$25 par common stock. This compares with net earnings on a comparable basis for a year ago of \$129,256,297, or \$1.91 per share, and a dividend equal to \$7.18 a share on the common.

Net for the second quarter of 1928, including all equities, was \$91,759,398, after depreciation of \$91,759,398, and taxes, etc. compared with \$76,698,794 a year ago.

P. J. O'Brien, president, in his statement to stockholders says in part, "For the six months ended June 30,

	1922	1927
Net sales	\$32,995,348	\$29,993,515
Net	1,261,569	857,419
Interest	213,625	98,363
Sub pref dividends	12,361	
Profit	\$1,036,244	\$766,056

NEW JERSEY ZINC
New Jersey Zinc Company for the quarter ended June 30 reports net profit of \$12,512,500, compared with \$12,512,500 in the same quarter of 1927. Sales, \$1,015,000, compared with \$1,015,000, compared with \$1,015,000, compared with \$1,015,000 in the same quarter of 1927. For the six months ended June 30 net profit was \$3,461,493, compared with \$3,744,594 in the 1927 period.

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	7 months	22,184,606	25,561,377	13.68½

SEARS, ROEBUCK STOCK

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Stockholders of Sears, Roebuck & Co. approved an

*National Cloak & Suit and Bellas Heiss.



130 Childs pf.....	108	108	108	5 West Pow 5 1/2s '57.100	100
4 Cities Serv new.....	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	FOREIGN BONDS	
4 Colombian Syndic. 1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	2 Adriatic El 7s '72 97 1/4	97 1/4
59 Columbia Graph.....	74 1/4	72 1/2	72 1/2	2 Agri Mtg Bk 7s '46 99 3/4	99 3/4
5 Commonwealth Pw pf101 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4		

1	Florsheim Shoe Pat 594	992	992
2	For Mot Cas 540	529	540
3	Forhan		
4	Foundation For 10	914	914
5	Frederick 10	272	272
6	Freud-Eisemann 25	874	874
7	Freeman 74	874	874
8	Fulton 15	294	294
9	Gen Bak new	834	834
10	Gen Bronze	424	424
11	Gen Lady Mach new	262	262
12	Gen Pub Ser	262	262
13	Gen. Pub Ser	262	262
14	Georgia Pulp Pat. 102	102	102
15	Golden Adol. Coal. 122	120	121
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85	Golden Adol. Coal. 122	120	121
86</			

1	Holland Furnace...	43%	43%	43%	70 Big Hart....	90	89 ¹ / ₂	90
4	Hollinger Gold Min	9 ¹ / ₂	9 ¹ / ₂	9 ¹ / ₂	57 Bos El.....	86	82 ¹ / ₂	85 ¹ / ₂
18	Houston Gulf Gas	15 ¹ / ₂	15 ¹ / ₂	15 ¹ / ₂	14 Bos El 2 pf.	104	104	104
1	Hudson Steel Ball	11	11	11	10 B&M	73	73	73
12	Hoover Box M&S	17 ¹ / ₂	17 ¹ / ₂	17 ¹ / ₂	10 E&M pf sta	75	75	75

[illegible]

2	Ohio Cop	74	74	74	105 NE Tel	144	144	144
15	Pandem Oil	3 3/8	3 3/4	3 3/4	50 NY NH & H	56 1/8	55 3/8	55 3/8	55 3/8
10	Parmac Porc	25	25	25	80 Nipissing	...	3 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/4
2	Penn G & El A	23	22 7/8	23	535 No Butte	3 3/8	3 1/4	3 1/4
15	Penn O Ed new	4 1/4	4 3/4	4 1/4	200 Old Dominion	14	14	14

Serman Bros	151	157	94
Shaw-Walker	142	148	94
2 Serval Inc vtc.....	134	139	94
6 Shattuck Denn	171	174	177
Shaw-Walker	142	148	94
2 Stand Asbestos 321	321	321	94
1 Stand Ice&Cfil A....	191	195	195
1 South Stores A.....	281	285	285
1 Sparks Withling.....	81	85	85
4 Spiegel M&ST pf.....	85	85	85
1 Stand Oil Co.....	101	105	105
1 Stand O Kentucky1281	1281	1281	1281
3 Stand O Nebraska 441	441	441	441
1 Stand L.L.C.....	103	103	103
8 Swift Int	281	281	281
2 Tech High Gulf.....	91	94	94
Tide Water Assoc.....	94	94	94
1 TUS Smetl pfc 53	53	53	53
1 U&S&F Sec . 94	94	94	94
100 Utah Metals 14	14	14	14
35 Veneez H.....	131	131	131
10 Vt Mass Ry111	111	117	117
1 Walworth	201	204	204
85 War Bros.....	161	162	162
1 W&A Tel 48	95	95	95
600 Nel 55	55	55	55
1000 Pds 110	110	110	110
5000 Wick 78.....	36	36	36

Trans Lux Dry Pic	3%	3%	3%	share on 4,793,503 no-par shares
1 Truscon Steel	40	40	40	common, compared with \$3,085,447 or
5 United Biscuit A	69%	68	68%	cents a share on 4,796,597 com
7 United Biscuit B	26	23%	24%	shares in the first half of 1927.
1 Unit Elec Coal ctf	55	55	55	for the June quarter was \$3.60.

Wire Wheel	26½	26½	26½
Wm. L. Chapin	28½	28½	28½
Zenith Prod.	28½	28½	28½
Zonite Prod.	28½	27½	27½

DOMESTIC BONDS			
	High	Low	1:00
Alabama P 4½@77 94½	94½	94½	
Amer Corp S 4½@77 94½	94½	94½	
Amer GE 28 94½	94½	94½	
Amer F 1, 6@ 2016 106	105½	105½	
Amer Ind 4½@77 94½	94½	94½	
Amer Seat 8 98½	97½	97½	
Appalachian P S 56 99½	99½	99½	
Bk of Ala 4½@77 94½	94½	94½	
Arnold P Wk 64 95	95	95	

being suffering to any extent from economic conditions which affected newspaper companies adversely.

BROKERS' LOANS INCREASE			
WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Loans			
stock- and bond- to brokers and dealers by reporting Federal Reserve bank here today were \$1,425,000, or \$100,000 more than last week. The report showed an increase of \$14,688,000 from the corresponding period of last year. Total of \$4,275,884,000, compared with \$4,259,536,000 on Aug. 1 and \$3,190,229,000 on Aug. 10, 1927.			

Cln StC 5½'s	52A	99¼	89¼	87	sponding three months of 1927. Net
Clt Ser 5s '66.....	95½	95¾	95¾	95½	the six months ended June 30 amount-
Clt Ser GP 6s '43.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	to \$2,519,087, equivalent to \$1.10 a share
Clt Ser P 5½'s	97½	97½	97½	97½	of common stock.
Com Inv T Gs	'58	95	95	95	



Get the benefit of 4½ percent interest, compounded four times yearly. Make your money earn more. Send your funds to

cent below the five-year average production.

Large advances also are expected from oats and sweet potatoes. White potatoes were reported as sharing in the generally improved growing conditions, but it more than usual risk from blight was held probable. If low prices continue, the report said, a portion of this crop may not be dug.

The Department of Agriculture forecasts, as of Aug. 1, production of the principal crops as follows, in bushels unless otherwise indicated (900,000 omitted):

	Indicated	Harvested
Corn	6,780,000	6,780,000
Soybeans	1,600,000	1,600,000
Oats	1,100,000	1,100,000
Rye	1,100,000	1,100,000
Barley	1,100,000	1,100,000
Wheat	1,100,000	1,100,000
Buckwheat	1,100,000	1,100,000
Millet	1,100,000	1,100,000
Potatoes	1,100,000	1,100,000
Sweet Potatoes	1,100,000	1,100,000
Beans	1,100,000	1,100,000
Lentils	1,100,000	1,100,000
Peas	1,100,000	1,100,000
Alfalfa	1,100,000	1,100,000
Hay	1,100,000	1,100,000
Straw	1,100,000	1,100,000
Other	1,100,000	1,100,000

All wheat	91	800	873	807
Oats	1,442	1,320	1,184	1,352
Barley	344	303	264	192
Rye	433	393	588	638
Flaxseed	245	215	266	201

**PROGRESS SHOWN FOR
GENERAL MOTORS IN**

GAMEWELL COMPANY'S OUTLOOK The Company, manufacturer of fire alarms and fire alarm systems, reports for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1928, net earnings of \$509,292, and depreciation of \$509,292. After preferred dividends the balance of \$509,291 is equal to \$10.18 per share. The Company's common outstanding May 31, last, and the share on the 67,500 shares of common are as follows:

	1927	1928
Net earnings	\$509,292	\$509,292
Depreciation	509,292	509,292
Net earnings after depreciation	0	\$509,292
Income taxes	0	50,929
Net earnings after taxes	0	\$458,363

Stanley, president, states the Company is now manufacturing fire alarms with a larger amount of unfilled orders than at the same time a year ago, and the Company is now manufacturing fire alarm systems.

of \$25 par common stock. This compares with net earnings on a comparable basis for a year ago of \$129,256,297, or \$19.88 per share. The Company is equal to \$7.19 a share on the common.

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There is one Investment Trust
out of the 100 or more in this Country
"Approved List" from which all sec

THE MASSACHUSETTS INVESTMENT TRUST

The enviable reputation that this Trust has won in the four years of operation, has been due to its conservative management combined with a most conservative management.

Shareholders have received an increase
and a substantial increase in their
the shares at today's price of 89% o
vestment than four years ago at 52%.

Send for complete information

LEAROYD, FOSTER
Members Boston Stock Exchange
30 State Street, Boston

Three Reasons for Supporting Bill
Three reasons for supporting the bill were advanced by Dr. A. R. Hat-

It would permit the Federal Government to perform its work in the recreational field more effectively, the Government would in no way assume direction of state activities. It would meet the tremendous need for some one central agency of research to act as a national clearing house of information. It would eliminate duplication of efforts by the states and enable them to spend state funds more wisely." It was learned that seven con-

the Cultus-Reed bill in Washington are invited to present the case for the open school. The speakers are Dr. John H. Latane of Johns Hopkins University, based on opposition to the belief that establishment of a federal department would be the entering wedge for a steadily increasing jurisdiction exercised by a secretary of education; that it would result in undesirable standardization, which has been the enemy of the field, and that there is much education research now being ably carried on in universities.

Judge Oscar Leaser, tax commissioner of Maryland, declared that he

That the Cabinet is already enough; that education is a matter for the states; and that the tendency toward bureaucracy should be checked.

Women's Place in Progress

Dr. Aurelia Henry Reinhardt, president of Mills College, California, and former president of the American Association of University Women, is giving the part played by

dominant place in the program of round table on "Women in Modern Society." The sessions of this table have attracted not only large number of officers of national women's organizations, but an equal number of men attending the institute.

Following the forum debate on the Sisson-Reed bill, Dr. Reinhardt, in a session on the place of women, commented upon the closing remarks.

ed more than 4 per cent of the administrative positions, taking the country as a whole, are in the care women," she said. "However, the side of the public, of appointing in education human pro

more favorable. The morning may well cease the discussion of the success of women as up in any profession or occupation. We will have to say, 'a great administrator, a great teacher, a scholar'—neither blaming women as a whole with their shortcomings nor praising them for their achievements. We will have to concentrate more and more on developing and proving their abilities in professions and occupations that are their own.

to both individual talent and to qualifications for the education of the three major divisions of the work—teaching, administration, and research—increasingly in the hands of women since the 1890's until today 90 per cent of the teaching in the schools is done by women.

Progress in Western States

Activity in administration has increased more slowly in the western states, which entered statehood with suffrage for women. Women from the first held positions

the executive headship of elementary and grammar schools. It is in the large cities, since the rise, an increasing number of school administrators in the public schools and in the larger cities. They are yet frequently gone to the newer movements in education, the development of adult education, the organization of the nurses' schools and the various types of extended university instruction, and the recognition of the departments of the Federal Government, women administer the

and the junior division of the States employment service. For higher education, women are chief executives in several colleges in the normal schools, but the increase of appointments in this is disappointing.

and more of constructive
service through adminis-
tration offices.

Improving busi-
ness facilities for education in
rural districts are an important
part of the farm problems in the
United States, it was declared in dis-
cussions at the round table on the

Harvard University, leader around table, said that slow is being made in bringing schools up to city standards. The farm population has a percentage of children of age than the city population.

so-called productive enter-
which usually means industrial
ment, would be better invested

H. C. HAYDN WINS U. S. ROQUE TITLE

Completes Schedule With-
out a Single Defeat for
416 Points

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW, Ind., — Completing his schedule of 13 games without a single defeat, Hiram C. Haydn, Cleveland, Ohio, won the national championship, first division of the national tournament of the American Roque League, at Winona Lake and Thursday was crowned champion of the world by a 13-0 record. Although credited with only 13 games won, Haydn actually won 15 tournament games, having defeated Cleveland's Charles E. Schreiner, 10-2, in the Kansas City, early in the journey. Both these men withdrew and, therefore, their games were thrown out. Haydn also won 12 of 13 games in the final round, including a 10-2 victory over Schreiner of Cleveland, to win the Williams Challenge Cup, which was awarded Thursday.

Haydn's total of 416 points, the highest score possible to be made, and was 35 points ahead of F. B. Krause of Long Beach, Calif., who placed second with an average of 29. W. H. Hoagland, president of the Roque League, finished with 372 points, two points behind C. C. Barnhart, the retiring champion, and won the consolation prize.

The other players finished in the following order: W. W. Wilson, Chicago, 363; C. R. Zimmerman, Warsaw, 313; W. W. Conner, Cleveland, 307; H. M. Atkinson, Indianapolis, 277; H. G. Woods, Cleveland, 266; J. R. Swisher, Richmond, 263; D. R. Goodhue, Chicago, 255; Grant Dyer,

The second division honors went to Sterling Rounds of Cleveland, another youthful player. Rounds had a perfect score, winning every game on the tour. He achieved this by scoring a total of 384 points. Early in the tournament Rounds was defeated, 32-22, by J. B. Wornall of Kansas City. It was Wornall's withdrawal out because of Wornall's withdrawal. C. W. Ackerson of Western division, was finished second in this division with 41 points and a total with a total of 341 and an average of 23. A. J. Denney of Aurora was third with 39 points and an average of 25. Other players finished in the following order:

A. C. Chamberlain, Pittsfield, Ill., 316; D. Barnhart, Cleveland, 310; L. H. Scott, Kent, O., 309; J. W. W. Cleveland, 207; P. L. Herr, Chautauque, N. Y., 273; Samuel Swisher, Chautauque, N. Y., 273; E. D. Perkins, Hartford, Mich., 236; E. J. Johnson, San Diego, Calif., 223; A. B. Henderson, Indianapolis, 196; A. N. Clemmer, New York, 190.

Finishing with a perfect score for seven games in the first section of the tour, G. W. Woodward of Cleveland, Ohio, III, 190, placed third. G. W. J. Poth of Dayton, O., scored 155 out of a possible 160 points in the five games of the second section. He was followed by C. Terry of Lakeside, O., the youngest player in

The Benedict Challenge Cup was awarded to the England who defeated W. A. Rounds in a seven-game series.

Final scores of the tournament were as follows:

FIRST DIVISION
 F. B. Krause, Long Beach, Calif., 32; G. M. Hixson, Chattanooga, Tenn., 32; W. H. Howard, Peoria, Ill., 32; G. M. F. B. Krause, Indianapolis, Ind., 32; F. B. Krause, Long Beach, Calif., 32; Grant Daze, Indianapolis, 7; Ind. 32; Grant Daze, Indianapolis, 7; Ind. 32; F. B. Krause, Cleveland, 32; F. B. Krause, Long Beach, Calif., 32; C. R. Zimmerman, Warsaw 32; Grant Daze, Indianapolis, 20; Ind. 32; O. D. Barnhart, Chicago, 26; Indianapolis, 21; Grant Daze, Indianapolis, 19 (not played, but averages taken).

SECOND DIVISION
 A. J. Denney, Aurora, Ill., 32; A. B. Henderson, Indianapolis, 6; Henderson, Indianapolis, 32; A. B. Henderson, Indianapolis, 21; J. L. Herr, Chattanooga, N. Y., 32; A. B. Henderson, Indianapolis, 16; A. B. Henderson, Indianapolis, 16; A. B. Henderson, New Paris, O., 0 (forfeit because of Henderson).

THIRD DIVISION
 C. Terry, 32; E. J. Carter, 26.

MC CARTHY WINN MEDAL
 HARRISON, N. Y.—Maurice J. McCarthy, Jr., of Old Flatbush Golf Club, won the McCarthy Winn Medal for his first prize over offered in open competition.

When he led a field of 91 contestants Thursday in the qualifying round of the first invitation tournament of that organization. He returned a card of 75, defeating John G. Anderson, of the Winged Foot Golf Club, who was second, by two strokes. Only four of the field bettered 100.

N. A. F. ENTRY DATES
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Entry will close here Aug. 21 for the second annual swimming championship tournament of the National Amateur Athletic Federation, it is announced. The meet is to be held here Aug. 24 and 25. Titles are to be decided in 100, 100, 200, 400 and 800 yds. free, 100-yd. breaststroke, 200-yd. backstroke, 100-yd. freestyle and high diving.


SECOND HOLE-IN-ONE
WESTFIELD, Mass.—(AP)—C. H. Bartlett, a Westfield golf enthusiast, is rejoicing because he made the second hole-in-one of his career Thursday at Tekoa Country Club. It was for 175 yards, and his first 12 years ago at Columbia, Ga.

ore
olf shoes

nal Open Championship at
time ago, 42 golfers were
Spalding, making a good
proaching it from the right
adapt a street shoe to the
comfort secrets that have
rd for flying feet on the
... A Spalding shoe
leather is soft and pliable,
beated wettings.

ers, Spalding shoes have the
f the styles are only \$10.
with spiked leather soles.
is in the Sport Shop, second floor.

land second, and Sweden third. Jumbia, Ga.



Men's Store

A smart store—so men say

42 wore Spalding golf shoes

OF 142 entries in the National Open Championship at Olympia Fields a short time ago, 42 golfers wore Spalding shoes. According to Spalding, making a good golfing shoe is a matter of approaching it from the right angle. So instead of trying to adapt a street shoe to the links, they have adapted the comfort secrets that have made Spalding shoes standard for flying feet on the track, diamond and gridiron. . . . A Spalding shoe needs no breaking in. The leather is soft and pliable, and keeps that way despite repeated wettings.

Like the best professional golfers, Spalding shoes have the well-dressed look. Yet most of the styles are only \$10. With non-slip rubber soles, or with spiked leather soles.

Spalding golf clubs and tennis rackets in the Sport Shop, second floor.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS
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DAILY FEATURES

Odds and Ends

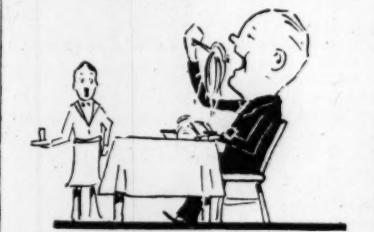
Across the Kalahari

The first white man and first car have just accomplished the journey across the Kalahari Desert, South Africa, from Mahalapye to Ghanzi—crossing 400 miles of waterless, unexplored country in 12 days.

Longview Daily News: It is said that gowns now coming in fashion make it possible for a woman to dress in 55 seconds after spending three-quarters of an hour deciding which one to wear.

Telephones: There are approximately 1,145,000 telephones in use in Canada, and 16,936,000 in the United States.

Beloit Daily News: The trouble with many movie stars in the "talkies" seems to be that they have accustomed themselves to making actions speak louder than words.



SPAGHETTI EATERS: Nearly 500,000,000 pounds of spaghetti were consumed by Americans last year, representing a per capita use of less than five pounds. The per capita consumption in Italy is estimated at 300 pounds.

Detroit News: The proposed thirteen month could be very useful, if it were made a sort of month-at-large, to be inserted anywhere as another 30 days of grace.

American Pear Trees: There are approximately 23,000,000 pear trees on farms in the United States.

Arkansas Gazette: Masculine Saturday afternoon liberty is now battling on its last frontier. Somebody has invented a grass cutter that you swing like a masher.

Vacation Spenders: It is estimated that motorists on vacation this year will spend \$3,630,000,000.

Humorist: Famous singers, we are told, rarely have a sense of humor. The world still waits for a Charlie Chaplin.

Million-Dollar Incomes: More than 200 people in the United States pay tax on a net income of over \$1,000,000.

The Monitor Reader

1. How does the Automarket enable the shopper to select his groceries without leaving his automobile?—*News Section*.
2. What is the derivation of "consider"?—*Word a Day*.
3. What is the purpose of the Federal Dispensary Tax Reduction League?—*Editorial*.
4. Has prohibition aided the Du Pont powder works?—*Prohibition Fruitage*.
5. What society has done much to consolidate the musical activities and fellowship of women musicians?—*Music Page*.
6. When is wheat in the "dough stage"?—*Editorial Note*.
7. How many golfers are there in the United States?—*Odds and Ends*.
8. What occurs once in a minute but not once in a thousand years?—*Children's Corner*.
9. How did the "dove plant" get its name?—*Young Folks' Page*.
10. What is Mr. Hoover's religion?—*Sayings*.

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN THE LAST ISSUE.

A Word a Day

Relinquishment

Relinquishment is the act of giving up, of leaving something behind. It implies that whatever has been withdrawn from or abandoned has been left with some reluctance, but with faith that there would be no abiding loss.

The Latin *re* and *linquere*, to leave behind, form its derivation. Leaving off the old, whether it be habit, home or hope, usually seems hard, but taking up the new should be so satisfying that small room is left for regret.

Relinquishment is shedding the old convention or thought as a snake does its skin and being ready for the new.

In pronouncing the word, guard against any *g* sound. Accent re-lin-quish-ment on the second syllable. Sound the first *e* as in event, both *i*'s as in mill, the second *e* as in recent.

"The relinquishment of his old habits brought him peace."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

What They Say

Lord Balfour: "You come perhaps with many different theories as to the method by which your common objects may be carried out. There is no harm in that; it only becomes dangerous when these different sections insist... that it should be carried out precisely in the fashion which commends itself to them. Beware of that danger."

The Rev. George Reld Andrews: "That play has no place on the stage which scoffs at reverence for God or human personality, that cheapens womanhood, that jokes at marriage and stirs strife among races and nations."

George Moore: "What people should be concerned about are the trees that are cut down to provide wood-pulp paper on which to print trashy novels."

Roy L. Smith: "What shall it profit a nation to grow rich and lose the respect of the world?"

No Actor: "The Actor: 'My family never intended that I should become an actor.'"

Critic: "Well, isn't it a comfort to know that you haven't disappointed them?"

Larger Size: "Hear the latest about Newrich?" "No. What now?" "He bought a Louis XIV bed, but it was too small for him, so he sent it back and asked for a Louis XVI."—*Boston Transcript*.

In Lighter Vein

Natural Results: Little Linda's mother was a great believer in cleanliness, and she insisted on her little daughter washing at least three times a day.

Linda was a good little girl on the whole, but to her way of thinking the washing habit was being overdone.

"How you are growing, Linda dear!" remarked a visitor at tea one day.

"Well, what can you expect?" said Linda. "Mother waters me all day long!"—*Answers*.



London Calling

"Are you an oil burner?"

"Yes."

"Well, lend me a can of gasoline."

The Actor: "My family never intended that I should become an actor."

Critic: "Well, isn't it a comfort to know that you haven't disappointed them?"

Larger Size: "Hear the latest about Newrich?" "No. What now?" "He bought a Louis XIV bed, but it was too small for him, so he sent it back and asked for a Louis XVI."—*Boston Transcript*.



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Not Forgotten

Berkeley, Calif. IN SUMMER time, the hills back of Berkeley are burned off by the squall of men and boys in order to prevent grass fires which are very frequent during the dry season, this method of burning the hills clear of all vegetation has been resorted to. For several months they are black and bare, a hardship no doubt for the birds.

A bachelor professor on the faculty of the University of California was recently discovered to be carrying water and food back into the hills for the birds. Quite unknown to his acquaintances he slips away morning and evening and tramps a half mile with a gallon of water and a basket of food.

In a sheltered spot in the hills he has built rustic bird baths which he keeps filled with fresh water. The food he scatters on the ground near by. The result is that the feathered flocks come in such numbers to this spot that both the water and food are entirely gone each morning and evening when he arrives with his fresh supply.

Japanese Benefactor CALLING representatives of his stores to his Seattle home, recently, M. Furuya, a millionaire Japanese merchant, announced the distribution of \$300,000 worth of stock to his employees, this being based upon rank and length of service. Some 100 employees of Mr. Furuya's stores in Seattle, Tacoma, Portland and Vancouver, B. C., participate in the benefaction, according to an item in the Tacoma News Tribune, sent in by Miss M. F. Many of Mr. Furuya's employees have been with him since mere youths. "I feel it is time for me to share my accumulations with those who have helped me to them," said the merchant.

"Poun' Cake" WHILE climbing in the mountains of North Carolina, a young man sustained a fall and in response to his call for help, an elderly Negro appeared and assisted him to his humble cabin, where he and his good wife shared with their visitor the best they had, until he was able to return home. says a contribution from Mrs. S. S. M., Rocky Mount, N. C. The elderly couple would take nothing in return for their hospitality, but very soon a box arrived from the parents of the young man. It was filled with clothing and many articles of comfort. After the box was unpacked, the old Mammy said reverently, "Lord, we cast out bread on de watah an' it come back poun' cake!"

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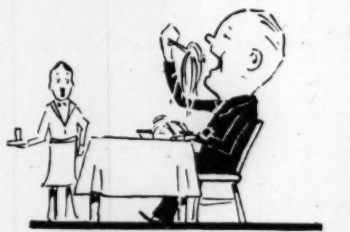
Across the Kalahari

The first white man and first car have just accomplished the journey across the Kalahari Desert, South Africa, from Mahalapye to Ghanzi—crossing 400 miles of waterless, unexplored country in 12 days.

Longview Daily News: It is said that gowns now coming in fashion make it possible for a woman to dress in 55 seconds after spending three-quarters of an hour deciding which one to wear.

Telephones: There are approximately 1,145,000 telephones in use in Canada, and 16,936,000 in the United States.

Beloit Daily News: The trouble with many movie stars in the "talkies" seems to be that they have accustomed themselves to making actions speak louder than words.



SPAGHETTI EATERS: Nearly 500,000,000 pounds of spaghetti were consumed by Americans last year, representing a per capita use of less than five pounds. The per capita consumption in Italy is estimated at 300 pounds.

Detroit News: The proposed thirteen month could be very useful, if it were made a sort of month-at-large, to be inserted anywhere as another 30 days of grace.

American Pear Trees: There are approximately 23,000,000 pear trees on farms in the United States.

Arkansas Gazette: Masculine Saturday afternoon liberty is now battling on its last frontier. Somebody has invented a grass cutter that you swing like a masher.

Vacation Spenders: It is estimated that motorists on vacation this year will spend \$3,630,000,000.

Humorist: Famous singers, we are told, rarely have a sense of humor. The world still waits for a Charlie Chaplin.

Million-Dollar Incomes: More than 200 people in the United States pay tax on a net income of over \$1,000,000.

The Children's Corner

Sunset Stories

The Great Game of Hunt the Thimble

AUNT JANE had darned a number of pairs of stockings when her niece Janet and her nephew Richard looked into the room. When they saw what she was doing they came in and sat down on the window seat. And they had hardly sat down before William the kitten came in and sat down on the floor and looked at Aunt Jane and began washing his face.

"We want a story," said Janet. "About the Friskie family," said Richard. "And how they played games," said Janet.

"Purr-r-r-r-r-r," said William the kitten.

Mrs. Friskie sat down to sew. As mothers often do,

said Aunt Jane.

And Mr. Friskie happened in with Little Willie and Sue. He was, you know, a merry Dad. So with a motion him, He tipped round behind her chair and got and hid his thimble.

"I guess she couldn't sew without her thimble," said Janet. "Where did he hide it?" asked Richard. "As soon as he had the thimble,"

Richard.

Richard.

Richard.

Richard.

Richard.

Richard.

Richard.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1928

"First, the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Making for Progress in Manchuria

THERE is little to criticize and much to praise in the general administrative policy for Manchuria as announced by Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang, successor to his father as the virtual dictator of that rich and rapidly developing section of the world. General Chang sounds a welcome note, and one that has not been heard from China for several years, when he announces that he will send officials to foreign countries to investigate political and industrial conditions abroad with a view to introducing their best features into his own land. There has been entirely too much blind condemnation of all things foreign on the part of the Chinese since the May 30, 1925, affair at Shanghai. It has been a nationalism gone wild.

No nation is sufficient unto itself, and certainly China needs greatly the friendly aid and experience of Europe and America in the difficult task upon which it is embarked of fitting itself into the modern world as a modern nation. The path pursued by Japan last century has been pointed out to China again and again, and that Republic has been urged to follow the example of its island neighbor, but the present step taken by Chang of Manchuria is the first along this path in more than three years. Manchuria is fortunate in that Chang Hsueh-liang has a better knowledge of the world and of China's relative place in that world than any other of the military men now dominant in the Asiatic Republic.

General Chang's military policy, of especial interest, since the many armies of China are one of its greatest handicaps. He has announced that he intends to carry out the gradual disbandment of his troops, employing the disbanded soldiers for road building or the development of virgin soil, while the whole military organization is to be revised drastically. Opium is to be eliminated through a gradual prohibition.

The expenditures for education are to be increased and a compulsory school term inaugurated. This is in line with the wave of popular education which is sweeping all China and which gives much promise for the future. The thousand-character scheme is making it possible for millions to learn to read and write in a simple way who otherwise would have remained permanently illiterate. General Chang is intimately acquainted with that scheme and with its author.

Two steps are to be taken preparatory to a readjustment of China's relations with the powers, one being the revision of the maritime customs duty, with the ultimate expectation of full customs autonomy, and the other the improvement of the courts and judiciary so that consular courts and extraterritoriality may be abolished. The powers have frequently stated they would gladly consent to these two measures just as soon as China had prepared itself for them, and General Chang evidently believes that it is wiser to set about such preparations than to continue to shout for the immediate revision of the unilateral treaties.

His economic policy is illuminating. The salt tax is to be reduced, income and inheritance taxes are to be enforced, the currency is to be deflated as rapidly as possible, compulsory subscription to government loans is to be abolished and other excessive and obnoxious taxes are to go by the board. Chang Tso-lin crippled himself and Manchuria during recent years through excessive taxation and currency inflation, and his son realizes that money so gained is no gain at all, but a loss.

It is easy to become skeptical of the good plans announced by Chinese military leaders, and it is possible that Chang Hsueh-liang will not be able to accomplish the program he has announced. But the fact that he has announced it, and that he is bending his energies in its direction, gives cause for hope, while to doubt his sincerity unless he himself disproves it is unworthy.

The Criminality of Crime News

A SURVEY conducted by the senior students of the University of Oregon School of Journalism yields the illuminating conclusion that the American newspaper is not as sensational as most people think it is. The survey included an inquiry into the reactions of a representative cross-section of readers and a study of the news columns of 100 daily newspapers in the United States. Its findings indicated that while the readers themselves estimated that 25 to 50 per cent of their newspapers was devoted to news of crime, divorce and scandal, actual measurement of the newspapers over an extended period disclosed that only 3.5 per cent of the news space is given over to matter of this character.

In the undertaking of this twofold investigation the student journalists at Oregon have rendered a valuable service to both the press and the public of the United States, for the facts which they have elicited are more leading than a cursory analysis might imply. If merely the extent of crime news carried by the press constituted the principal objection to the manner in which many newspapers treat news of crime, then the results of the Oregon survey would

surely give them a remarkably clean bill of health. But such is not the case. It is not the extent of crime news which burdens public thought and which complicates the problems of the social worker; it is the sensational display and glorifying treatment accorded to many incidents of crime against which so much protest is being made.

Herein does the evidence brought forward by the Oregon inquiry take on its greatest significance. Consider this finding in particular: That the 3.5 per cent of the crime news published in the 100 newspapers was given such prominence and accentuation that the readers themselves thought that from 25 to 50 per cent of the space was devoted to news of crime. Manifestly, the criminality of crime news rests in the impression which its publication leaves with its readers, and if a modest 3 1/2 per cent of crime news is made to look seven to fourteen times as great by the way in which it is played up, therein is the essential objection to crime news and therein is disclosed the condition which calls for remedy.

Last year's report of the New York State Crime Commission, dealing with the causes of crime, assumes a more tangible meaning in light of these facts. It was the conviction of this commission that "newspapers establish in the public thought a false impression of the amount and the importance of crime," and that the publication of such news of crime "suggests criminal practices to persons who because of these suggestions develop criminal tendencies themselves."

And from the point of view of the judiciary these words from Judge Archie Dabney of Charlottesville, Va., leave no doubt as to the obligation of the newspaper. "If the press would paint the criminal in his true colors," he says, "it would do more for the suppression of crime than all the court reforms ever attempted."

Antisocial news, such as acts of crime and violence, can be treated in a socially constructive way—a goal which will be gained when more newspaper editors recognize this responsibility and when the public more widely supports those papers which come nearest to this ideal.

British Coal Industry Progress

A SURVEY limited to the actual productive and economic conditions of the moment in the British coal industry would appear to justify a deep pessimism. If, however, that outlook is extended to cover wider events in connection with the industry, this pessimism is certainly much modified in the sense that the hope of a steady if slow restoration is strengthened by consideration of recent developments. It is true that many serious difficulties have to be surmounted before progress toward this restoration becomes marked, and it is also doubtful if the industry can be restored in any event on the productive basis of pre-war times, having regard to the revolution in fuel use and economy which is now taking place. Within these limits of possibility, however, it may be said that the present situation does appear to warrant comparison with the dark hour before the dawn.

In order to convey a proper sense of perspective, it may be well to show briefly the most serious aspect of this situation. Notwithstanding all the price reductions of the last year, extending in some departments of the export trade to as much as five shillings a ton below the actual cost of production, the relatively small increase in export tonnage has been more than counterbalanced by a general fall in sales. Consequently in the last week in June and the first two weeks of July the aggregate production fell to an unprecedentedly low point, and the total output for these three weeks was nearly 1,500,000 tons less than in the same weeks of 1927. The inevitable effect of this on the workers was a continued rise in unemployment. In the last twelve months just under 100,000 workers have been removed from the colliery books, and this process is still going on. These men are regarded as entirely surplus, and with those who were excluded before and just after the 1926 stoppage they form the great mass of over 200,000 men and youths on whose behalf the Industrial Transference Board has just made so moving an appeal.

In addition, about 100,000 workers are reported almost continuously as being temporarily unemployed. In respect of personnel this is fluctuating unemployment. Some men are out for a few weeks, then employed for a time, then out again, and so on, but the general effect is seen in the average continuous figure just mentioned. It is regarded as inevitable that as the reorganization of the industry proceeds more of the men now included in this fluctuating number will be transferred to those permanently unemployed. This problem—of reabsorbing the entirely surplus workers into other occupations, or of making provision for those who cannot be reabsorbed—is now recognized as one with which the Government and the community as a whole must deal. The first hopeful feature to be noted, therefore, is the effect of the Transference Board's report in focusing public attention on this problem and stirring up the conscience of the community by emphasizing the human side of the difficulty.

So far as the restoration of the industry itself is concerned, the questions raised relate mainly to general organization, technical improvements, the application of chemical science, adaptation of the productive apparatus to the demand for coal so as to get the most efficient operation of the collieries, the development of more rational methods of selling coal, and, finally, the fostering of better relations between the employers and the workers. In all these directions the clearer-sighted men on both sides are now trying to advance.

Friendly Arctic Cruising

FOR the Royal Canadian Mounted Police posts in the arctic islands, one eventful day of the year is the visit of the government supply ship. Patrols are maintained in the Canadian arctic far to the north of Baffin Island. The most northerly station at Bache Peninsula, on Ellesmere Island, is only about 700 miles from the north pole. Since radio made it possible to communicate with the arctic in winter, the stations away north beyond

Davis Strait have seemed less cut off, but the arrival of the ship with mail from home, newspapers, parcels of good cheer, stores, equipment and fellow workers is, clearly, a red-letter day.

This summer the arctic patrol ship Beothic sailed from North Sydney, N. S., on July 19, commissioned to cruise into the Canadian arctic archipelago, where police patrols await the coming of the ship at Pond Inlet, Baffin Island; Dundas Harbor, Devon Island; Craig Harbor and Bache Peninsula, Ellesmere Island, as well as at more southerly stations up the Hudson Strait. Before proceeding to Pond Inlet, on Baffin Island, however, the Beothic paid a fraternal visit to Godhavn, Denmark's port on Disko Island, off the coast of Greenland.

It is customary on the annual expedition to exchange courtesies with the Danish officials at Godhavn. Particularly fine weather favored the day at Godhavn this year. The Danish acting-Governor of Greenland paid a return visit to the Beothic. The Legislature happened to be in session, but adjourned for the occasion. Godhavn bedecked itself in holiday attire. Refreshments were served and motion pictures entertained over 200 visiting Greenlanders on the Canadian patrol ship. When the Beothic put to sea again in the light of the evening, another happy bond of friendship in the arctic had been established between Canada and Denmark.

Canada is appreciative of the value of the arctic. The day may come when the most northern archipelago will be traversed regularly by aircraft as the shortest route between Europe and the Orient. In the meanwhile, there is much to be studied and observed in the Canadian arctic, and the Eskimo inhabitants to the north of the arctic circle have something to contribute in service and friendship to the human family.

Co-operative Education

HOW great a change has come in the general attitude toward the mission of the schools is evidenced in some of the comments expressed by speakers at a conference on parental education and the public schools, recently held at Columbia University. According to the views of one speaker, "every school should become a center for study for adults as well as children."

This attitude is in keeping with the progressive ideals of education. Scarcely anything today is more genuinely approved than that everyone shall, in a sense, "go to school." Opportunity for adult education is not only increasingly provided for, but is with growing ardor being insisted upon; and, as it was pointed out at the conference, education of parents, who are expected to catch the vision of the modern educator, is one of the most important movements of modern education in the United States.

Formerly, parents considered themselves to have done their full duty if they succeeded in keeping the young in school, trusting to the teacher the entire responsibility for directing the mental development of the pupil. But now, according to Dr. Jesse H. Newlon, director of Lincoln School, Teachers College, Columbia, "Parents as well as teachers should be students, not merely of the educative process, but of such fundamental questions as the direction in which American education is to go." The home as well as the school must assume responsibilities in becoming "conscious as a people of the civic attitudes which it is desirable to cultivate."

This view of education as a co-operative enterprise embracing the entire family strengthens the hope that education may be working out its problem better than it now realizes, or than is always apparent to observers; for with the parent working together with the pupil, there may come to be less danger of the spiritual vision being submerged beneath the exaltation of the merely material and intellectual.

There is undoubtedly at work in the consciousness of the United States an ideal concerning true education which—however limited for the moment—may be the general recognition of it—demands that education shall mean to the pupil, to the family, to the Nation, the development of the spiritual nature, as distinguished from the attaining of merely material or intellectual proficiency. The vision which true education presents, and which must, surely, come to be more and more universally accepted, is an attitude of reverent worship of the truth, kindling the desire to understand it, and to let it govern the individual, the home, the community, the Nation, the world.

Editorial Notes

Japan's increased proficiency in baseball has attracted world-wide attention during the last few years, but it remained for this year's Olympic Games forcibly to call attention to the fact that the Japanese are making rapid progress in all forms of athletics. Winning first place in the running hop, step and jump and several lesser places in other events, shows that from now on Japan must be reckoned with in future Olympic track and field games, as this is the first time a Japanese has ever won an Olympic title.

When Henry Ford declares that the profits made by the Ford Company in manufacturing the Model T cars were not his company's money, and all that he could do with them was to use them in making a better automobile, he set a standard for business ethics that might well be followed by all manufacturing concerns.

At one point in his narrative of his unsuccessful flight from the Azores to Newfoundland, Captain Courtney, the British aviator, says: "I climbed to inspect the top of the clouds which I found at 3500 feet." What better phrase could epitomize the marvel of the present era?

Once a brewery used to advertise that its product was, "The Beer Which Made Milwaukee Famous." Now, however, although both the brewery and the beer are no more, Milwaukee reports the highest point of employment in its history. The conclusion is obvious.

In deploring industrial unrest, the evils of industrial rest should not be overlooked.

Past Java Head

BATAVIA

TO the mariners of New England three score years ago the Orient was comprehended within the range of a few names, and to the home folks who knew of it only as those mariners pictured it there were two or three appellations symbolizing all of fact or of imagery which might lie on the world's far side. The mighty spectacle known as "The East," played on a stage 5000 miles square, was shrouded then in a vestiture of mystery which the exotic rhythm of these names but wove the more closely. Men rounded the Cape of Good Hope and then, after many days, they sighted Java Head. For them this was where the East began. But for those at home how high ran the flights of fancy as to what lay past Java Head!

To this magic region, this garden land of the tropical East, this lauded of a thousand writers, I have come, it is true, not from Good Hope northeastward, but from Singapore southward to Batavia. Yet that matters nothing. I am here, in this first—and perhaps fairest—of all the fair lands that lie past Java Head. And in such brief space as I am able to allot to this outstanding part of my round-the-world journey I shall try to show why my voice is added, with all the energy I can command, to the laudatory chorus, the psalm of praise which seems to know never a dissentient note, inspired by this isle of a thousand delights.

Every traveler looks forward to his first visit to Java; every person who would like to be a traveler dreams of Java, as he dreams of Ceylon and Tahiti and Martinique, Nikko and Luxor and Lucerne. And when the hour of realization is at hand he is on deck at dawn, ere the sun has swept the mists from the mountain tops, even as he is on the tenth morning southward from San Francisco or the seventh eastward from Aiden.

And not less richly is he rewarded, for yonder, emerald-bright in the morning sun after the refreshing showers of the night, smiling an Oriental welcome, is the fair isle upon which the mariners of Salem gazed with admiration and longing as their clippers under main and mizzen sails and royal studding sails flew past Java Head and where the Sunda Straits bound northward to the yellow Huangpu and the tea wharves of Shanghai.

Java at last! Secure beside one of the long docks at "Tanjong Priok," the Dutch-constructed port of Batavia, the Op Ten Noort quickly empties herself of her varied company, tourists, commercial men from Singapore, Chinese merchants from the Straits, a far-wandering theatrical company from Europe, 200 deck-passengers from who knows where.

Motors and two-wheeled carriages are plentiful, and I embark in one of the latter, observing "Batavia" to the Malay driver. He smiles and shakes his head, and so we compromise on the near-by railway station where I learn that the city itself is five miles from the port and rather beyond the capacity of even the resolute little Javanese horse in an atmosphere that is growing distinctly warmer as the sun mounts.

The electrically operated trains to the city are numerous and efficient, and constitute the newcomer's first impression of the comprehensiveness of Dutch control. Here immediately I find myself among the Javanese people, and from the outset I like them, especially as these of my initial encounter are the so-called Soendanees, the natives

of western Java who are generally considered the most intelligent and agreeable of all the millions in the close populated island. Their smiles and alert faces and lively chatter recall the water front at Papete on steamer day, and that is quite enough to secure my allegiance at once.

But the varied and radiant hues of their raiment, the adornment of finger and ankle and wrist, the true artistry of an occasional genuine batik "sarong" lend them a picturesque unknown to the simpler-garbed Tahitian. Their faces are generally lighter, too, but the Polynesian regularity of feature is lacking. Along the wayside everywhere they are grouped in a colorful multitude, for this is Sunday morning and the Dutch see to it that Sunday is, as far as possible, a day of rest in Java.

Through the "flower" or native quarter of Batavia the canals wind as they do through a typical Dutch town. And along them this Sunday morning the Javanese folk are at their laundering. For a mile by the side of the main canal, which is flanked by two well-shaded streets, a deal of splashing and wringing and pounding is in progress. The belaboring of heaps of soapy garments would seem to mean destruction to all but the coarsest, but that is the Oriental way: a flat stone, a stout cudgel and plenty of energy, an abundance of water and the tropical sun.

Nor is there much dissimilarity between the scene here in Batavia this morning and those I have marked many a time by the banks of a Tahitian stream. Cleanliness is beloved both of the Polynesian and the Javanese. Indeed it was no doubt equally in favor when they, perhaps, bathed together in some stream of northern India unreckoned centuries ago.

Out of the lower town into the upper, or Weltevreden, is a step from an Oriental community of distinctly Chinese characteristics into a bit of Holland set in the fairest of tropical environments. The Dutch Government offices are here, the hotels, and shops with all the products of Europe. Red tiled roofs and cream colored walls gleam through the arches of palm and banyan and tamarind. There is every shade of green, sparkling in the sun after the night's showers, clear cut against the turquoise-blue sky and its patches of filmy trade clouds.

It is a picture sharply contrasted with the gray skies and mist-shrouded landscapes of Holland, and these Dutch officials and merchants living here in their ample bungalows in a fairland of natural and man-enhanced beauty wear a well satisfied look which seems to have much to justify it. Beyond most tropical "stations" are their pleasant, mingling as they do the amenities of Europe with the most bountiful of all the gifts of nature.

Yet Batavia is no more Java than Hong Kong is China, and the actual center of the charming native life of the Soendanees folk is Bandoeng, four score miles eastward, delightfully cool at its elevation of 3000 feet, in all probability the future capital of the Dutch Oriental empire, since plans for such a change have been discussed for some time. And just as the people of Medan, in Sumatra, call theirs the "model city of the East," so do the Bandoeng folk deem theirs the ideal. We shall visit it presently, after, of course, a tarry of a few hours at Buitenzorg where, in the spacious grounds about the Dutch Governor-General's "country" palace, there have been developed what are probably the most remarkable botanical gardens in the world.

M. T. G.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

PARIS

ARISTIDE BRIAND, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has given a secret away. A Dresden editor had the courage to ask M. Briand to reply by letter to the question as to how he prepared his speeches. It is extremely rare for him ever to put pen to paper in such a case as this, so that Frenchmen have been much interested not only in the fact that M. Briand assented, but also in what he had to say. This famous man, four times Premier of France, and in several governments charged with the conduct of the foreign policy, is noted for his oratory. Countless persons of all ranks have paid tribute to his inspiring addresses. How is it done? For the first time, M. Briand has given an explanation. "I abandon myself to improvisation." Having studied thoroughly a question, he will mount the tribune and forget all "exterior form," lost in the sincerity of his message. He has added: "The form of the discourse is a secondary consideration; what is essential is the effect it produces, the success it obtains. There is often more force and convincing truth in a phrase grammatically weak than in one polished to comply strictly with the rules of rhetoric." He speaks from his heart; that is the secret.

Hairdressing easily takes rank in France among the applied arts, even if it is not quite a fine art, in the strictest sense of this expression. Exhibitions are held, competitions are opened, and champions are proclaimed. One of the most famous Parisian hairdressers had a play written about him; another almost equally well known went to America and when he returned was received like an "envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary." The record for a permanent wave went the other day to Paul Gent, "coiffeur pour dames," who accomplished this feat in eighteen minutes and twenty-five seconds! Which all brings us to the point of this paragraph, namely, that while bobbed hair remains in vogue, you must be willing for your head to have a little individuality after being dressed. It is no longer correct for all heads to look just alike, as they did last year; now they must be as different as possible. One fashionable woman is reported to have let a single strand grow at the left side just above the ear. The strand was then trained around the back of the neck to the other cheek where it was allowed to curl like a tendril!

Among the American institutions in Paris engaged in the commendable work of bringing English-speaking students into a closer understanding of French fine and applied arts is the Paris School of New York University. The third summer session has opened, and this fact draws attention to the sort of work being accomplished. Headquarters are in the Ecole du Louvre, where lectures are given on various subjects, but the main appeal would seem to be that the students are taken on trips to the sources of French art making. Besides the famous galleries and museums, for background and history, the stained-glass studios, the modern furniture shop, the ateliers where the new jewelry is being fashioned, a studio of a stage decorator, and a metal workshop are visited. In this way, contact is maintained throughout the course with the masterpieces of French art and also with its expression in different branches of the applied arts at the present time.

The enterprising Municipal Council has evolved an interesting scheme to relieve traffic congestion. Architects have been called on to present plans for a system of underground roads. There will be foot space for pedestrians and inset parallel tunnels containing moving carpets for the rapid transmission of goods from one part of the city to the other. It is easier to think of electrically driven automobiles passing through such underground thoroughfares than to figure out how the fumes from hundreds of ordinary cars are to be carried off. Nevertheless, the idea even in its inception is worth noting, and as a result of the practical study being given the question by the architects a valuable contribution to solving the problem of urban traffic should be made.

There has just been proclaimed "the best baker of France." A dignified honor, you will agree. In this country it is the custom to hold competitions in most occupations,

the winner being adjudged the best in his line of work. A certain M. Smargonsky was able to take a certain quantity of flour and prepare a certain number of crescents and "petits pains" in a shorter time than anyone else. But, asks a critic, how do we know that he can make the most delicious loaf? No one tasted the bread. Perhaps a baker who took longer might after all make a more comestible article, and the critic tells a story to illustrate this. There was once a small town in France. One day a watchmaker hung a sign boldly above his shop: "The Best Watchmaker in France." Presently, a second watchmaker put over his place a sign which read: "The Best Watchmaker in This Town." Finally, a third came forth with this: "The Best Watchmaker on This Street." All the shops happened to be on the same highway; it was a principal thoroughfare. The third, who was the most modest, proved in practice to be the most finished workman, by which we infer it is no easy matter to decide in a land of such delicious breads who is actually the best baker.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must reserve sole judgment of their suitability. No letter should be held itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Truth About Prohibition

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I cannot find words to express my sincere appreciation of a newspaper that tells the truth editorially about the great benefits of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States—the Prohibition Amendment. Many newspapers appear to believe that all of their readers either are liquor drinkers or have money invested in intoxicating liquors. They, therefore, try to convince their readers that before prohibition there was no drunkenness or crime in the United States, when it was just on account of the awful crimes committed as a result of the influence of excessive liquor drinking that it became absolutely necessary for the country to have a prohibition law.

Many of these newspapers try to hedge by saying that they don't want the saloons back. Of course, they don't want them "back," they want them brought forward, and they are working hard to this end. I am telling my friends that, if they want to read the truth about the benefits that prohibition has brought about, they should read The Christian Science Monitor. We are a humane people and are going to work to lead those who are working every way possible to make life miserable for the women and children. Instead of having automobiles and pleasure, these want them to have drunken husbands and fathers.

IRA L. LARUE.

"A Battle Cry From the Past"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Monitor of June 18 is published a letter under the heading, "A Battle Cry From the Past," calling attention to the Biblical quotation used by Claude Bowers in the peroration of his keynote speech.

Quoting from Jer. 6: 16, Mr. Bowers gave the following:

Stand ye in the ways, and see, and ask for the old paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye shall find rest for your souls.

Governor Smith's acceptance of the nomination and the substitution of himself as his own platform on the prohibition question, his frank avowal to work for the modification of the dry law, together with his appointment, later, of the wet Mr. Raskob to lead the party back "to the old paths" means something very significant when considered in the light of the last sentence of Jer. 6: 16, which Mr. Bowers failed to include in his quotation. This is the sentence:

But they said, We will not walk therein.

Chicago, Ill. WILBUR P. ROBINSON.

A Word About the "Daily Features"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I enjoy the "Daily Features" in the Monitor very much, and nearly always read all that appears under this heading. To appreciate a good joke without injustice to another man or class of men, without losing a sense of good taste, and without harshness to one's sense of refinement, is, it seems to me, to appreciate in a small way the very purpose for which The Christian Science Monitor is being published. CLYDE DANA CAREY, Lowell, Mass.